Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experiences. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. VIII NO. 107 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1920. TWO ANNAS


SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 6th May | Margha | 8258 |
| 10th " | Berlin | 17324 |
| 12th " | Adolph Woerman | 6257 |
| 15th " | Moree | 6890 |
| 22nd " | Mandala | 8246 |
| 29th " | Narkunda | 15620 |

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

| Date about. | Steamer. | |
|---|---|---|
| 30th April | Naldera | 16220 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate |

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Date about. | Steamer. | |
|---|---|---|
| 20th May | Dilwara | Calling at Colombo |
| 5th " | Himalaya | Calls Kobe & Yokohama |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamers | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 p.m. 6th April | Lhasa | Karachi direct. |
| 11 " | Barjora | Persian Gulf Ports |
| 6 p.m. 3rd May | Linda | Karachi coasting. |
| 4th May | Hymettus | Bushire only. |
| 6th " | Taroba | E & S Africa. |
| 6th " | Bandra | Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 6th " | Lhasa | Karachi direct. |
| 13th " | Bankura | Persian Gulf Ports. |

Norms and Rates of Freights and passage per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tonnage | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland Maru | T. Itani | 6865 | 24th April | 7th May |
| Shinsei Maru | J. Yamamoto | 2910 | 20th April | 10th May |
| Meichi Maru | H. Shinohara | 3191 | 1st May | 11th May |
| Heisei Maru | R. Nakanishi | 4365 | 5th May | 15th May |
| Muroran Maru | K. Yamada | 5170 | 5th May | 8th May |
| Shinsei Maru | K. Konaka | 3404 | 16th May | 27th May |
| Kimi Maru | M. Murakami | 3194 | 20th May | 31st May. |

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Alliss Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 663,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamers | Captain | Arrival | Departure | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kotoku Maru | N. Wakatake. | 19th April | 6th May | Japan |
| Ganges Maru | T. Inouye | 21st Apl. | 10th May. | " |
| Burma Maru. | T. Takemura | 8th May | 20th May | " |
| Peking Maru | | 22nd May | 2nd June | " |

For freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Fort, Bombay.
Near Sailors Rest.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | ... | £2,000,000 |
| Called up | ... | 800,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ... | 110,000 |
| Reserved Liability of Shareholders | ... | 1,200,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

S. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 20,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 14,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against apprved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON | YOKOHAMA | KARENKO |
| NEW YORK | MOJI | KEELUNG |
| SHANGHAI | AMOY | MAKUNG |
| HONGKONG | CANTON | TAITOH |
| SINGAPORE | FOOCHOW | SHINCHIKU |
| BATAVIA | HANKOW | TAICHU |
| SEMARANG | KIUKIANG | TAMAN |
| SOORABAYA | SWATOW | TAKOW |
| TOKYO | AKO | TAMSUI |
| KOBE | GIRAN | TOWEN |
| OSAKA | KAGI | BANGKOK |

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital authorised ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 16,55,799 | 9 | 6 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 13,29,592 | 8 | 0 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hoshiarpur | Ludhiana |
| Bombay | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Calcutta | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Delhi | Jhelum City | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Karachi | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Kasur | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Lahore City | Srinagar |
| Gujan | Lyallpur | Umballa City |
| Hapur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened at interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soura naya, Sydney, Trentsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 284,
Hornby Road. Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value after the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... | 5,00,00,000 |
| ISSUED CAPITAL ... | 4,00,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ... | 60,00,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 3,350,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kure | San Francisco |
| Bingomachi | Kurome | Seattle |
| Dotonbori | Kyoto | Semba |
| Hakata | London | Shanghai |
| Hankaw | Moji | Shimonoseki |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | Nakanoshima | Toriahurabe |
| Hyogo | New York | Wakamatsu |
| Kawaguchi | Nihama | Yanai |
| Kobe | Onomichi | Yokohama |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £2,925,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO ..... £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE ..... £4,615,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 16 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Assist. Manager.

Taj Buildings,
Near Mereantile Bank.

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THOROUGH INTEGRITY
COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST

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25, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELE No. 1285.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM
MONTHLY BALANCES.

Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month
Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

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LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1892.
Head Office 69, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Baroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Bomjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
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Secretaries and Managers.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
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Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents
Bombay Presidency.
28, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

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at which to put up at in Railway is the

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Competent Cooks, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
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Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

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TELEPHONE No. 1002.

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is THE tried specific for Ague. Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

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**Karnik's AGUE Mixture**

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The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a flind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mus-kati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Destroys Mosquictos Rs 1/2 per box.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

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High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messe. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedstead and Perambulators always in stock.

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Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

**Pioneer Cleaners.**

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

# Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [13s. 4d.]

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. [India.]

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JAMNAGAR, (KATHIAWAR).

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M.B.E.H. (London).

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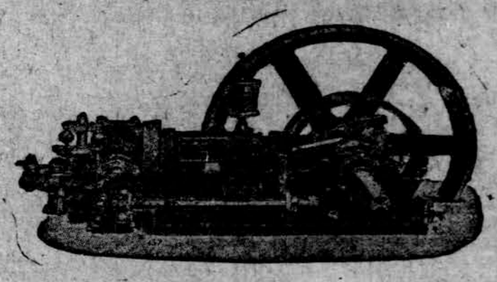

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WANTED A SPACIOUS GODOWN in the vicinity of Fort must be dry, airy and of slabbing floor. Apply DURGADAS RADHA RAM, 20, Churchgate Street, Fort. 682

WANTED—HYDRO-EXTRACTOR for Drying Textile goods in good condition. Please write to THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Bombay. 598

WANTED—OFFICE ROOMS immediate occupation, vicinity of Fort. Communicate Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 687

WANTED—5 CENTRIFUGALS, complete for sugar refinery work, busket not less than 21" Diameter, above preferable. Apply with quotations to Box No. 488, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 613

WANTED—Three SECOND CLASS or FIRST CLASS PASSAGES to England or Marseilles, by any steamer sailing before 15th of May. Ready to pay reasonable premium. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 691

WANTED— ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal terms of commission or salary against guaranteed business to secure Life and Marriage Provident Insurance cases. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. For rules and forms please apply:—M. HANSLEUX, Esqr., PRESIDENT EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BIG AGENCY BUSINESS—A well connected gentleman has negotiated to secure a most lucrative first-class agency business of an enormous concern in dye line desires a financial partner to join him with a capital of Rs. 4 lakhs. Absolutely safe and no risk whatsoever. Annual return of fifty (50 p.c.) per cent net profit on the capital outlay is assured. Apply sharp for interview, etc. to "DYE", or Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 524

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Harley-Davidson Combination MOTOR CYCLE. Model 1920. Horse-Power 7 to 9, quite new; used only a fortnight. Price Rs. 1,950. No offers. Apply to:—S. M. USMAN, Contractor, opposite General Post Office, Bombay. 639

FOR SALE.—One Brand New 7 seater 8 cylinder CAR. Just unpacked. Very elegant and showy in appearance and suitabl efor princes and the rich. Immediate delivery if desired. Please apply sharp to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 708

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5. Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work like New. Ruber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10 11. Corona Folding No. 3 with Case. New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Brand New 6 cylinder BUICK-CAR, run less than 100 miles. Also one 4 seater Humber Car. Apply Box No. 494, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 646

FOR SALE—An elegant English Canoe LANDAU, thoroughly done and overhauled, complete suitable bargain. Apply PRESS COACH FACTORY, Modykhana, Bombay. 704

FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE CONCERN, dealing as general Merchants and Commission Agents on Fram line near Girgam Terminies. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 702

FOR SALE—A nice assortment of Rare and interesting War stamps, which are going up in prices daily. Also we hold a large assortment of India and Indian States and British Colonies. Collectors who are interested in this hobby will be benefited by corresponding with us. Special packets of War stamps 50 for Rs. 12/8, 100 for Rs. 32. This includes many nice and rare stamps. Albums, Catalogues, all other accessories at reasonable prices. Apply STAFFORDSHIRE PHILATELIC CO., 54, ApolloStreet, Fort, Bombay. 597

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET——Very spacious and ventilated Rooms and Divankhans on Sandhurst Road. See 8 to 10 a.m. Khetwadi 3rd Lane, Zarina Cottage. 684

ROOMS TO LET at Plot No. 146 West Agripada, Byculla Club, well lighted and ventilated with up-to-date sanitary arrangements, complete with electric lights. Behind European Y. M. C. A. near Shamrock Building. Apply to the Owner HOOSAIN CURRIMBHOY on the premises 504

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120. to avoid disappointment. 645

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

CIVIL ENGINEER WANTED to plan and construct Factory Building, Dwelling houses, water service and 10 miles of light railway. Estimated cost about Rs. 6 lakhs. Work to be completed within 2 years. Only those having Building and Railway experience should reply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected to:—Messrs. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 666

### NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the appointment of Messrs. ALLADIN MAHOMEDBHOY & CO., as Chief Agents of the above Company for the Bombay Presidency.

ARTHUR DUVAL,
Branch Manager,
L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

### NOTICE.

REQUIRED two ladies on the post of midewife and health visitor for Bhopal Municipality. Candidates must have passed medical or at least midwifry or nurse examination.

Salary Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 carriage allowance.

Apply to the
EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
Municipal Board, Bhopal. 631

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of extensions to the buildings in the compound of the Framji Petit Mill at Mazagon will be received by the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 6th May 1920.

Forms of tenders can be had from and plans specification of works, etc., can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

TARAPORWALA & BHAROOCHA, M. S. A. & C.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,
7 10, Elphinestone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

3rd May 1920. 667

### NOTICE.

WANTED—for a High School in an Indian State in Gujarat, energetic young men as teachers.

1 B.A., (Science) or B.Sc., Salary Rs. 75—16—140.

4 I. E. Salary Rs. 50—8—80.

The time-scale for increment is three years. Preference will be given to experienced teachers and those taking active part in games. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 663

### THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF FIRST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that pursuant to the Resolution passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 12th April, 1920, it was resolved to issue First Call of the Capital on the 1st May, 1920, and to request the Shareholders to pay the call money on or before the 31st May 1920.

The Shareholders are, therefore, requested to pay the Call Money within the aforesaid period.

JUGATRAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

902, Mahim Agar, Elphinstone Road,
Bombay, 1st May, 1920. 660

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### TO MOTORISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Cars and Motor Cycles on Sunday 9th instant at 5 p.m. at "Tankerville" opposite Scott & Co., Gowalia Tank Road, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, 11 Grant Road, Bombay. 648

### TO COTTON MILLOWNERS.

EUROPEAN FIRM is open to accept Sole or Sub-Agency for Calcutta for all varieties of cotton goods. Forward full particulars of terms, samples and prices to BRUCE BURROWS & CO., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta. 313

### NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, PUBLIC UTILITY CONCERNS, MILLS, PROPERTY OWNERS, etc., etc.

BY using "NOFLAME" PAINT on your WOODWORK you are insuring your buildings against fire.

"NOFLAME" paint is absolutely INFLAMMABLE, and is one of the wonderful productions brought forward during the GREAT WAR.

Details and prices on application to:—
BIRD & COMPANY,
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Central India & Punjab. 628

### NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE for Goverament Workshops, Delhi.

Moulders
Patternmakers
Carpenters
Locomotive Fitters
Rivetters
Boilermakers
Steelwork erectors
Platelayers
Millwrights
Electricians
Oil Engine drivers
Khalasies.

Only first class men need apply. Good pay and Government quarters provided at small monthly rent.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
3rd Project Division,
656 P. O. Pahargunj, Delhi.

### BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 6065

### THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of sharholders held on 27th April, 1920, a dividend on Preference Shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 6 months ended 31st December, 1919, from which Income Tax has to be deducted, a dividend on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 15 per share free of Income Tax and a dividend on Deferred Shares at Rs. 138-10-10 per share free of Income Tax has been declared and made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Thursday, 6th May, 1920, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) excluding Saturdays, and Holidays to the shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 19th April, 1920 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 28th April 1920. 541

### NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Amritsar Municipality, a SECRETARY on a salary of Rs. 700-40-900 per mensem.

Applications stating qualifications and accompanied by copies of testimonials, together with the following particulars should reach the SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, by the 14th May, 1920:—

1. Date of birth.
2. Nationality or Caste.
3. Where educated.
4. Examination passed.
5. Practical experience, if any.
6. Last employment and reason of termination.
7. Short history of services in previous employment.

SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.
Amritsar.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a (FINAL) DIVIDEND of Rupees one hundred and fifty per share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1919, has been declared and made payable on and after the 20th May 1920, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 27th April, 1920.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FRMAROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 1st May, 1920 707

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 9632 in respect of 30 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Pirojshaw Ratanji Mistry, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents. 683

### NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the long established firm of E. Osborne and Co., Haux Qazi, Delhi, has absolutely no connection or concern with any firm of a similar or nearly similar name and style in Bombay or elsewhere. Our firm has only one office, i.e., at Delhi and has no branches whatsoever.

This firm will in no way be responsible for the transactions of any firm similarly or nearly similarly styled.

E. OSBORNE & Co.,
Haux Qazi, DELHI.
Delhi, May, 1920. 694

### THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th May, 1920, at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.) when the sub-joined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of April, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That Article 74 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the sam is hereby repealed, and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed namely:—

"The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of a Director, other than the Chairman, shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 and of the Chairman such sum not exceeding Rs. 75, for every meeting of the Board attended by him, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors."

By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay dated this 21st day of April, 1920. 659

### THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th May, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m., when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th April, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That article 81 of the Article of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed viz:—

"The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000. The Remuneration of a Director other than the Chairman, shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 and the Chairman, such not exceeding Rs. 75 for every meeting of the Board attended by him, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors."

Dated this 21st day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board,
For the Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
360.

### THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.
2111, [illegible] 3886

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE WARDHA MILLS CO., LTD.

RE. ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the last date fixed for paying up allotment money due is the 15th day of May, 1920. Subscribers are therefore requested to pay their dues on or before that date.

All allotment letters have been duly posted. Any shareholder who may not have received his letter is requested to communicate to the MANAGING AGENTS at the registered address of the Company, No. 37, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, immediately.

RASTAMJI GOVERDHANDAS & Co.,
Managing Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers. 692

### LOST.

ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 4623 of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., standing in the name of Mrs. A. Hajee Moosa Kapadia, and No. 4624 standing in the name of Miss Fatmabai Hajee Moosa Kapadia also two TRANSFER FORMS are either LOST or MISCARRIED. The public are hereby warned against dealing with the same and the undersigned will be obliged if the same will be returned to him, if found.

HAJEE MOOSA KAPADIA.
147, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

### FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM ROAD ROLLER, weighing 10 tons, Aveling Porter make, at Municipal Workshop, is to be disposed off by holding Public Auction in the Engineer's Office on the date 10th May at 4 p.m.

Persons those who are willing to offer bid should attend the Auction.

Municipal Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, dated 29th April, 1920. 679

### NOTICE.

CANDIDATES, who wish to join the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the study of Medicine in June next, are required to fill in the form of "application for admission" which can be obtained from the College Clerk and deliver it to him between 1st and 5th June, 1920, together with their certificates of First year College Examination or of other higher examinations as the case may be for registering their names. No application will be accepted without the certificate and after the dates mentioned above.

As the number of admissions into the Grant Medical College is limited to 150 and preference is to be given to the candidates of the Bombay University, the applications from candidates of other than Bombay University will be considered if there are vacancies.

R. W. CARTER, C.B., F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Dean, Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 27th April, 1920. 701

### NOTICE TO DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP between me and Messrs. KESHAV DHONDU BHAGWAT, NANCHAND DEVCHAND, CHUNILAL RAICHAND and TRICUMJI KALIDAS in the business carried on in the name and style of Messrs. R. K. MODY & CO. and the Petrol Supplying Company at Nagdevi Street, Lamington Road, Colaba, etc. in Bombay, has been DISSOLVED on the 29th day of February, 1920 and from the 1st day of March, 1920, I alone am carrying on business in the said name and style. No person except myself has got any right to carry on business in the said name or style and I am not liable for any dealings or transactions entered into or that may be entered into by any other person under the said name or style.

R. K. MODY,
Sole Proprietor.
R. K. MODY & CO.,
and
The Petrol Supplying Co.
703

### THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

ISSUE OF 32540 NEW SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT A PRICE OF RS. 300 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of the Company held on the 26th April 1920, it was resolved that out of the balance of the unissued capital of Rs. 34,92,900, consisting of 34,929 shares, 32,540 shares be issued at a premium of Rs. 200 per share and that the same be offered in the proportion of one new share to two old shares, to the shareholders, whose names appear as members in the Company's register on the thirty-first day of May, 1920. Holders of not less than two old shares on which all calls have been paid, will be entitled to an allotment of one new share for every two shares held by them and no allotment will be made in respect of "shares held in excess of a multiple of two or for less than two.

The new issue will be called up in five instalments, Rs. 60 with application, of which Rs. 20 will be in respect of the amount of the share and Rs. 40 for the premium and the same shall be payable as follows; that is to say, Rs. 60 on application on or before the 15th June, 1920, Rs. 60 on allotment on or before the 15th July, 1920, and the remaining three calls of Rs. 60 each at intervals of not less than two months.

Circulars will be sent to all share-holders whose names stand in the books of the Company on May 31st 1920, with forms of acceptance and renunciation attached, to be filled in and signed and received at the Registered Office of the Company Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on or before the 30th day of June, 1920, after which date, the right to take up the above mentioned shares will be forfeited.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LIMITED AGENTS.
N. B. SAKLATWALA.
Director.
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 657

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PROFESSOR of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING in the College of Engineering, Poona. Candidates should be fully qualified Mechanical Engineers possessing academic qualifications of high standing in addition to workshop training, drawing office experience and practical experience in some branch of the profession. Candidates should preferably have had some experience of teaching work.

The pay of the post will begin at Rs. 750 per mensem, with (if the applicant is qualified therefor) Overseas Allowance beginning at Rs. 150 per mensem and will increase according to the scale recently sanctioned by the Government of India and Secretary of State for India to Rs. 1,250 per mensem with Overseas Allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Applicants should forward full particulars of their qualifications and training with copies of recommendations and certificates to reach the AG. PRINCIPAL, College of Engineering, Poona, on or before 20th May 1920.

R. S. CREE BROWN,
Ag. Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 1st May, 1920.

697

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that DARASHA RUSTOMJI COLABAWALLA and MERWANJI DADABHAI CHAMARBAGWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of RUSTOMJI BERAMJI COLABAWALLA, have contracted to sell to my client, Mr. MUNCHTRJI CAWASJI DORDI, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right or interest in or to the same or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, possession, gift, trust, inheritance, easement, lease, lien or any otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to me the undersigned at my office in Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Manekji Street, Lower Colaba (formerly Old Woman's Island), without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 85 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 39 and 46 New No. 4733, Old Survey No. 60-61 and New Survey No. 9582, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 844, Street No. 7, formerly Assessment No. 120, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the 3rd Koli Lane, on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by Municipal vacant land and on or towards the West by the said Manekji Street.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1920.

HORMASJI B. PATELL,
Purchaser's Vakil.

Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

700

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Mr. JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI PATEL and Dr. BURJORJI SORABJI SHROFF.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Mahaluxmi Road or Tardeo Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 31,298 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/3392 and 2/3392 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3813, 3814 (1 to 12) and 3814 (6A) and Tardeo Street Nos. 663, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6A and 13 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Damoderdas Tapidas and partly by the property of Cassumalli Jairajbhoy, on or towards the West by the Mahaluxmi Road or the Tardeo Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Naginchand Fulchand and partly by the proposed Club Road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Cassumalli Jairajbhoy partly by the property of another owner.

Bombay dated this 30th day of April, 1920.

MULLA AND MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

705

### NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PEDDAR ROAD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of valuable building plots, situated at Peddar Road, opposite Bella Vista. Offers should be made to the undersigned at their office in Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Particulars and conditions of sale will be also furnished by the undersigned at their office.

Dated this 30th April, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA.
Attorneys at Law.

602

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHURSETJI JAMSETJI BELLIA has contracted to sell to my clients RUNCHHODDAS JIVANDAS and CHUNI LAL AMTHALAL, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lease, exchange, charge, transfer, trust, possession, lien, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Jariwalla Building, Kalbadevi Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground, situate at Hames Road, Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 2924 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 234-15, New Nos. 12214, 12788 and New Survey No. 1/3154 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in G. Ward under No. 1084 and Street No. 88 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Kashinath Dhuru, on or towards the South partly by the property of Damodar Balaji and partly by the said Haines Road, on or towards the East by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and on or towards the West partly by the property of Ganoba Vishvanath and partly by the property of Bhasker Govindji.

AMBALAL M. MODY.
Purchasers' Vakil.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1920. 661

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KONDIRAM DAMODAR DHAVLE and KONDAJI PANDURANG KHANDKI, who have agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Vinayakrao Vishwasrao Jayakar, Vasant Vishwasrao Jayakar, Madhukar Vishwasrao Jayakar and Bai Putlabai, widow of late Dr. Vishwasrao Balaji Jayakar have again agreed for the absolute sale of the same to our client. All persons having any claim against the property by way of mortgage charge, lien, inheritance, gift, trust, sale easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 121 at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece and parcel of Pension and Tax Land together with the building thereon (but not the temporary sheds erected by the tenants) situate at Kandewadi on the South side of Sadashiv Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3315 square yards be the same more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 590, New No. 2797, Old Survey No. 548, New Survey No. 7800 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Sadashiv Street, on or towards the West by the properties belonging to Mrs. M. Gomes, Miss M. T. D'Mello and Messrs H. H. Mantri Kothare Chaturbhuj Jiwandas and others on or towards the North by the property of D. A. Jayawant and on or towards the South by Kandewadi Lane.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1920.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

712

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TYABALLI KAMROODIN JARIWALLA and ALI MAHOMED KAMROODIN JARIWALLA have agreed for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim against the property by way of mortgage, charge lien, inheritance, gift, trust, sale, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that Land admeasuring 943 nine hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabout situate on and being Plot No. 84 of the Boards Sandhurst Road West Estate in City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded, on the North by Sandhurst Road, on the Nothwest by Khetwady First Lane on the Southeast by Ardeshir Dady Street and on the Southwest by Plot No. 85 of the said estate sold to the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 5389 and is assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1704 and Street No. 47 and is now in the occupation of tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 4th day of May 1920.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

711

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs J. E. CRASTO, AVELIN CRASTO and PETER CRASTO all of Andheri Christian inhabitants have contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the property described hereunder.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Juhu or Juvem Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring three acres and 25 gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 35, Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the Government Road and beyond that by the Oart of Narottam Morarji, on the South by the Oart of Gopinath H. Rane and others on the East by the Government Road, and on the West by the Khots land.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1920. 617

## LEGAL NOTICE

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAJI BABAJI PAWAR has agreed for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against the property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, gift, trust, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121 at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage tenements chawls and out-houses standing thereon known as Jambuter and situate at Military Road at Santa Cruz in Khoti village of Kolin, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 367, 367, 424, Pot Nos. 19, 20 and Phalni No. 2 admeasuring about 5½ Gunthas and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the West by the fields of Rustamji Mencherji Jasawalla, on the South by the lands of Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia and Rustomji Maneckji Jasawalla and on the North by the compound of Rajaram Vithal and also by the land of Ardeshir Hormasji Seth together with Land by name Jambitrichi Wadi and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 424 424, Pot Nos. 4 and 5 Phalni No. admeasuring about 3¾ Gunthas and bounded, on the East by the fields of Rustomji Mancherji Jasawalla on the West by the fields of Rustomji Mancherji Jasawalla, on the South by the property of Gaspar Palu Ghosal and Rustomji Mancherji Jasawalla and on the North by the fields of Rustomji Mancherji and Rajaram Vithal.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1920.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

710

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A RARE OPPURTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT, at Queen's Road, (Charni Road Side).

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors the owners of the property, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 925 square yards or thereabouts standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of the Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 290, 104, 33 and 38, New No. A-16882. Old Survey Nos. 148, 115, 447 and New Survey No. 3 B-8007, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 1213 (4) and Street No. 7, Charni Road, and bounded on or towards the East by a private road on or towards the West by the said Queen's Road, on or towards the North by a private road, and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Alli Datoobhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1920.

### JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, Bombay, Messrs. Jivajee Sorabjee and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 10th May 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of the Government Dockyard.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat's Yacht "Nur-el-Nahr" to be sold by public auction at Bombay by the Royal Indian Marine Department with all stores and fittings on board on date of sale.

2. The vessel is single screw, built of steel to Lloyds requirements with 2 holds. Fitted with electric light and condenser. Accommodation for crew in forecastle, Captain and officers on bridge. Large saloon and pantry, 2 single berth cabins. Built 1893 by Courlay Brothers and Company, Dundee. Her dimensions are:—length between perpendiculars 150 feet, breadth moulded 23 feet 2 inches, depth moulded 11 feet 4 inches, draught light 5 feet 11 inches, draught loaded 10 feet 6 inches. Engine-12½ in. by 20 in. by 32 in./24 in. I. H. P. 450. Boiler one single ended 11 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. W. P. 150 lbs. Bunker capacity 45 tons. Speed 8 knots average per hour. Gross Tonnage 295.

3. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorigns within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk. Pending such removal the vessel will remain in the Dockyard or at moorings at the risk of the purchaser.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted at at the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

5. Twenty-five par cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender, balance within 14 days of purchase and before the vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified the deposit of twenty-five per cent is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessel will be resold.

6. The Director, R. I. M. does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

7. Application to view the vessel may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director Royal Indian Marine or Messrs. Jeewajee Sorabjee and Company, Auctioneers, 16 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By Order,
Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.
JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th April 1920.

### TO MOTORISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Cars and Motor Cycles on Sunday 9th instant at 5 p.m. at "Tankerville" opposite Scott & Co., Gowalia Tank Road, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, LD. Grant Road, Bombay. 647

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer-in-Charge Divisional Clothing Depot Kirkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE, Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Arsenal on FRIDAY 7th May, 1920, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Woollen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Great-coats, Shirts, Towels, Hats, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas Mosquito Curtains, etc.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th May, 1920. 649

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Calicut Street, Fort, the following motor cars:—

1 4 cylinder 4 seater Calthorpe.
2 4 cylinder 4 seater Briscoe.
3 4 cylinder 7 seater Turcat Mery.
4 4 cylinder 5 seater Chevrolet.
5 4 cylinder 6 seater Napier, a fine car.
6 4 cylinder 5 seater Model 75 Overland.
7 4 cylinder 5 seater Model 75 Overland.
8 4 cylinder 5 seater Ford Wire wheels and spare (New).
9 4 cylinder 5 seater Ford Wire wheels and spare (New).
10 4 cylinder 5 seater Ford Artillery wheels, no spare wheel.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Rahim Mansions, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, brassware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoy, English chair, automatic table, screen, palm stand, saxonal gun book case, books, Jost fan, hatstand dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets, etc., etc. the property of W. G. Nicoll Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 9th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Motisha Lane, Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved dining, drawing, bedroom and office room furniture by John Roberts MacKenzie and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, silverware, cases of spoons and forks, sliding dining table and chairs, large mirror sideboard dumbwaiters and dinner wagons, drawing room suite, Chesterfield, sofas and easy chairs, chipendale pattern cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, teapoys, palm stands, dressing chest of drawers, pillars, partition screens, marble top dressing and washing tables, revolving top tables, gown stand, hat stand, low clairs, easy chairs, Hemlet chairs, cheval glass, linen press Pathephone with records, Joat Fans, marble and terra cotta figures, and vases, card tables, single and double bed-steads, Hinks and Ditmar's, table and hanging lamps, beaded chicks, meatsafes, ice box, rich carpets, door curtains, cooking utensils, cooking stove, horse and carriage, motor car, garden pots, garden benches, etc., etc., the property of P. G. Mason, Esq., C.I.E., J. P. Chief Engineer, Bombay, Port Trust and others.

Catalogue will be published and the property is on view.

APCTION SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 6th May, at 3.30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 shed Victoria Docks, by order of the office concerned:—

S.S. Bundles steel hoops 1" by 19s Random Lengtsh in loose strips.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messers. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand rubber tyred vis.a-vis.

1 grey horse quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

Underinstruction from The Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY the 10th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Ridge Road in the compound of the Tower Silence at Malabar Hill where the tents have been pitched up on show.

9 tents with double poles of different size 5 tents will single pole of different size and double corners, 3 tents with signle poles of different size and single coneys, one shamiana and 22 Rawties.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 5th May, 1920.

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A BARGE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th May 1920, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Mazgaum Darrukhana by order of the owner 1 safdary barge about 125 tons with all its accessories in sound condition.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BAGS CUMMIN-SEED.

On FRIDAY the 7th May, 1920 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Victoria Dock No. 1 by order of Insurance Company concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

11 bags Cummin-Seed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1920.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SATURDAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, SILK CURTAINS, Etc.

The property of a Hindu Gentleman proceeding abroad.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Shop No. 46, opposite to Messrs. Lipton's Ld. in Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable household handsome artistic furniture by well known makers consisting of sideboard drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, easy chairs, rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, zoonda almyrahs, chiffoleers, jardineers, palm stands, clothes basket, teakwood cots, fancy teapoys, hatstands, towel hores, washing tables, fire proof safe, chicks silk, curtains, etc., etc.

The property of a Hindu gentleman proceeding abroad.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of 594 bags of ground nut seeds, Madras taken delivery of by Messrs. Manchand Walchand & Co., under protest from Messrs. Velji Shivji & Co.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal Solicitors for Messrs. Manchand Walchand & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Velji Shivji & Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 6th May 1920 at 3.45 p.m., (S.T.) at Go down at Messrs. Manchand Walchand and Co., at Musjid Siding Road, Dana Bunder.

594 bags of Ground nut seeds Madras taken delivery of by Messrs. Manchand Walchand & Co. under protest from Messrs. Velji Shivji & Co. and which goods are not of the contract quality.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods will be inspected at the said godown at Dana Bunder.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1920.


**Businessmen !!!**

If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.

Professor Davar's following three books embody the result of close study and investigation of the business problems for the past twenty years as the Principal of Davar's College of Commerce; Government Professor of Business Organisation and Mercantile Law and a University Examiner.

**1 BUSINESS ORGANISATION**

A book full of information about companies, their floatation, secretarial work, procedure at meetings of directors, share-holders, keeping of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and its organisation; Stock Exchange practice, Indian, English and American; scientific advertising and practical hints in connection therewith etc., Rs. 6.

**2 INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW**

**2nd Edition.**

A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, companies bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (life, fire and marine) shipping, insolvency, stamps and Limitations, with a complete index for each reference. Rs. 8-8-0.

**3 HIGHER ACCOUNTING**

Dealing with a complete explanation of accountancy methods with illustrations with regard to firms, companies banks, branch offices etc., with notes on auditing of each class of enterprise Rs. 6.

**ALL IN SIMPLE ENGLISH**

Copes can be had from.

**Messrs. Ramchandra Govind Son,**
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY



**FREE !**

GOVT. REGD. No. 253.

The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O We make this condition without any hesitation.

**GULSHAN JOBAN**
BOMBAY 3.

Strength Giver ! Tonic !
Curer of all diseases !!!

It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.

A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on :—Back-acne, Impurity of Blood Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard of breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.

I phial of 32 pills Re. 1
of 3 phials Rs. 2-10

*V. P. Extra. Can be had everywhere*

**The Gulshan Joban Co.,**
Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY. 3.



**Vilcassim Bros"**

JEWELLERS & GEM MERCHANTS.

The only house in Bombay for fashionable and genuine Jewellery, undertake orders for platinum work of any design.

*A Trial order will convince you*

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDING
BOMBAY.



REMOVED TO NEW HANUMAN GULLY NAKA.

**DEVJI MALJI**

JEWELLERS

Telephone No. 4497.

New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road,

BOMBAY.

This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase

Gold Ornaments
Fancy Silverware
Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.
OF THE LATEST STYLE.



**Think Imperially**

When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially !

Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you.

**Rs. 250.**

Ffx on an 'Empire' and you fix on the best.

*Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.*

**Empire Typewriter Agency,**
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.



FAVOURITE
Because
FAITHFUL
The Star

SEALING WAX
Please ask your Stationer for it.

*Sole Agents:*

**N. Lallubhai & Co.,**
13, Tamarind Land, Fort, BOMBAY

**For a Clean Shave !**

DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the tender skin. Shave with—

The **GEM** safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL

Price, Re. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.

**V. K. RANADE,**
MAIL ORDER DEPT.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

C.B. 498.

It goes without saying that

**Ballwalla & Homi**

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the

**LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY**

Enterprize and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb Craftsmanship.

**Summer Supplies.**

COLLARS Soft & Stiff in 1½" 1¾" 2" depths, also Polo Shapes. Specially made to our order.

Swimming Costumes in all Sizes.

Sola Topees. C. I. C. & Ellwood's shapes both in white & Khaki Drill Coverings.

Just Received Smart and Fashionable Neckware.

**Vulley & Sons,**
TAILORS,
Appollo Bunder, Fort,
BOMBAY

**Vafiadis Egyptian Cigarettes**

Renowned the world over for their delicate and charming aroma.

Brands to suit Individual tastes.

| | Per box of 100 Rs | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Albion (Gold Tipped) | 5 | 12 |
| Horus (Russian Style) New Brands | 6 | 4 |
| Dames ( „ „) | 6 | 8 |
| Odalisques | 6 | 12 |
| Laura (Silver Tipped) New Brand | 7 | 8 |
| Fellahs | 4 | 8 |
| Cleopatra | 5 | 0 |
| Ghazis | 5 | 0 |
| Kitchener | 5 | 12 |
| Best Egyptian | 6 | 0 |
| Non Plus Utra | 6 | 12 |
| Fleur D'Orient | 7 | 4 |
| Admiral | 8 | 0 |
| Yildiz (in flat enamelled tins) of 100's | 8 | 0 |
| „ ( „ „ „ of 25's | 8 | 0 |
| Crown Prince | 8 | 8 |
| Extra Fine (Grand Format) | 9 | 8 |
| Imperial Bouquet (in enamelled tin) | 10 | 0 |
| Nectars (Gold Tipped) | 10 | 8 |
| Myrto ( „ „ ) in enamelled boxes of 25, New Brand | 10 | 8 |
| Khedivials (Extra large size) | 12 | 0 |
| Yenidje Tobacco | 3 | 8 |

Per ½ lb. tin

They are all favourites in the Best Circles of Society—Send a trial order NOW

**Th. Vafiadis & Co.,**
78, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Head Office: CAIRO, EGYPT.
Branches CALCUTTA, RANGOON & LONDON.
T. V. & Co.

**PERRY & Co.**

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country Life Cigarettes | 50's | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| „ „ „ | 10's | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Westminster Regent | 50's | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| „ „ | 20's | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Turf | 50's | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Commander | 50's | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Three Castle | 50's | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Westminster No. 22 | 50's | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Abdulla „ 11 | 100's | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| „ „ 16 | 100's | 5 | 0 | 0 |

NEW SHOP.
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

Yours faithfully,
**Perry & Co.**


# COMMERCIAL.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(By our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 4.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 440 for Fully Good Broach July-August and declined to Rs. 435. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 436½ and Rs. 435, and at 3 p.m., the quotation was Rs. 433½, with April-May quoted Rs. 453/54. Shortly after the rate for July-August dropped to Rs. 431, and then to Rs. 427. The bazaar closed quiet at Rs. 427. At Colaba the market opened at Rs 427, declined to Rs. 425 and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been easier with only a moderate enquiry.

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.**

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April-May | | 456 |
| Fully Good Broach | July-Aug. | | 432 |
| Fully Good Bengal | May | | 200 |
| „ „ | July | | 223 |
| Fine Oomras | May | | 282 |
| „ „ | July | | 313 |

**COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,**

QUOTATIONS, 4th MAY 1920.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M.G. Bengal | May | 201 |
| Fully Good M.G. Bengal | July | 228 |
| Fully Good M.G. Broach | April-May | 468 |
| Fine M.G. Oomras | May | 280 |
| Fully Good M.G. Broach | July | 305 |

**SPOT QUOTATIONS.**

| Descriptions. | Superfine. | Fine. | F.G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal | — | 235 | 215 | 195 | Ready |
| M.G. Sind Punjab | — | 235 | 215 | 195 | — |
| M. G. Oomras No. 3. | 380 | 305 | 275 | — | — |
| Central P. No. 1 | 380 | 345 | 320 | — | — |
| M.G. Central No. 2 | 370 | 345 | 300 | — | — |
| M.G. Broach | — | 503 | 483 | 468 | — |

**RECEIPTS**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd May 1920

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 13,256 Bales |
| Wheat | 4 793 Qwts |
| Linseed | 3 031 „ |
| Rape etc | 2,471 „ |
| Gingellyseed | 277 „ |
| Poppyseed | 86 „ |
| Groundnuts | 375 „ |
| Castorseed | 1 266 „ |
| Rice | 25,597 „ |
| Myrabollams | 464 „ |
| Cottonseed | 7,883 „ |
| Mowraseed | Nil. „ |
| Gram | 2178 „ |
| Jewar | 816 „ |
| Maize | Nil. |
| Barley | 989 „ |
| Bajrigee | Nil. „ |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKE

Bombay, May 4.

Bar gold ready Rs. 22-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/2 7/8
D. D. on London 2/3
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/3 3/4.
D. D. on Paris frcs. 680
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs. 760
T. T. on Japan Rs. 112.
60 Days sight Rs. 103.
American Cross Rate $3.84 3/4.
Paris Cross rate frcs. 63.85.
London Silver sport D. 65½d.
London Silver forward D. 64d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent .Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet and dull with more sellers; weak bulls are unloading.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange: :—

Ahd. Advance 2900 N., By. Cotton 1500, By. Dyeing 3830, By. Uniteds 2250 N., Century 1330, Cent. India 5770, Colaba 3325 Coorla 3350 Crescent 720, Currimbhoy 1265, David 1620 xd., Fazulbhoy 1785, Finlay 1490, Ind. Malwa 675, Fazulbhoy 1785, Kastoorchand 2750 Khatao 840, Kohinoor 4500, Madhowji 4400, New Great 1100, New City 4100 N., Pearls 1320, Premier 310 Shamrji 357/8 Simplex 1100, Standard 3500 N., Swadeshi 5875, Tata Mill 2800, Andhra Valley 790, Alcock 1160, Bv. Burma 805 Bt., Burma Petrol: 23/8 Bv. Tramway 1700, Bv. Steam 495 xd., Bundi 58, Katni ord. 330, Katni defd. 1725, New India Insur: 29/8 pr., Shivrajpur 33, Tata ord. 196/4, Tata defd. 1060 Tata Hydro 1230, Scindia Steam 17/8, Tata Bank 58.

## A FATAL ACCIDENT.

At the European General Hospital on Saturday Mr. A. R. King held an inquest touching the death of Mr. G. B. Bonell, an assistant manager in the Bombay office of the Remington Typewriter Company.

The evidence showed that on the 24th of April, the deceased was driving a motor cycle along Home Street. When he came to the corner of Home Street and tried to proceed towards the Queen's Statue by Wandley Road he seemed to have lost control of his machine on seeing the taxi car No. 4116 which was proceeding towards the Victoria Terminus. He let go his handle bar and tried to jump in the taxi but fell under it and received serious injuries all over his body. He was at once removed to the Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries or Saturday last. The taxi was going at an ordinary speed and was on the proper side of the road. The deceased before he breathed his last had admitted that it was his fault that the accident took place. Fracture of brain was the cause of death, according to the medical evidence.

Further enquiry was postponed.


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„ „ Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8.

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# THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The storm in the bay is approaching the Arakan coast but is still two hundred miles from Akyab. It has given nearly general rain in Burma. A few falls also occurred in Bengal. The chief amounts:—Tavoy, Kyaukpyu one and half inches, Moulmein two, Toungoo, Akyab one, Rangoon, Mandalay four, Lashio one, Maymyo three, Mymensingh a half.

The Western disturbance is entering Kashmir.

Forecast:—Increase of rain on the Arakan coast and extension into Kashmir.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th May 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Night temperature is generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual except at Karachi. Day temperature is above normal in upper Sind and west Rajputana, Jacobabad recording a maximum of 115 deg. F.; night temperature is below the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is clear except at Rajkot and Veraval where it is lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature is higher than usual in Gujarat, Cutch, and east Kathiawar and rose to 113 deg. F. in north Gujarat; night temperature is above normal at Rajkot and Surat, but is below it at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear in the north and is lightly to moderately clouded in the south of the division. The air is drier and night temperature is lower than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Syderabad.—The sky is clear in the north Bombay Deccan and is lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and is in slight excess in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal in the north Bombay Deccan and at Nizamabad; night temperature is below normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a few insignificant showers in south Malabar and Ceylon. Disturbed weather continues in the Bay and skies are still moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula. Hot weather conditions usual for the month of May are being established; the highest maximum reported yesterday is 115 dg. F. at Jacobabad.

Conditions continue favourable for thunderstorms in Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd May 1920.

The storm has moved slowly in a northerly direction and is about three hundred miles off Gopalpur this morning; but it is doubtful whether it is developing. It has caused nearly general rain in Lower Burma and a few falls in Upper Burma. Rain has also fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Bengal. Chief amounts are:—Rangoon two inches; Bassein, Toungoo one: Kyaukpyu one and a half.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd May 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

| | |
|---|---|
| Barrometer corrected to 32 deg Fans. | 29.723 Inches. |
| Temperature of Air | 85 1 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 79.1 „ |
| Dew Point | 77.1 „ |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.774 „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10) | 2.4 „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 91.0 „ |
| Minimum do. do. | 79 6 „ |
| Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight | SW, WSW, W. WNW. |
| Movement of Wind | 111 Miles. |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| | | HIGH WATER. | | | | LOW WATER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Sill. | | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time | | Depth on Sill. |
| | May | h. | m. | ft. | in | May | h. | m. | ft. in |
| Tues | 4 | m | 0 | 22a | 28 3 | 4 | m 5 | 39 | 15 6 |
| | | | | | | | 6 | 17a | 18 7 |
| Wed | 5 | m | 0 | 6 | 26 6 | 5 | m 6 | 8 | 15 8 |
| | | | 0 | 54a | 28 1 | | 6 | 47a | 18 9 |
| Thu. | 6 | m | | ›36 | 26 2 | 6 | m 6 | 37 | 15 11 |
| | | | 1 | 25a | 27 8 | | 7 | 19a | 19 1 |
| Fri | 7 | m | 1 | 7 | 25 8 | 7 | m 9 | 6 | 16 5 |
| | | | 1 | 55a | 27 2 | | 7 | 54a | 19 6 |
| Sat. | 8 | m | 1 | 40 | 25 1 | 8 | m 7 | 37 | 17 0 |
| | | | 2 | 27a | 26 8 | | 8 | 34a | 20 0 |
| Sun | 9 | m | 2 | 17 | 24 7 | 9 | m 8 | 12 | 17 9 |
| | | | 3 | 3a | 26 1 | | 9 | 21a | 20 4 |
| Mon. | 10 | m | 3 | 2 | 24 1 | 10 | m 8 | 53 | 18 6 |
| | | | 3 | 48c | 25 6 | | 10 | 22a | 20 6 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 4 (Tuesday Sunrise | 5h. | 11m | Sunset. 7h. | 1m |
| „ | 5 (Wednesday) „ | 6h. | 10m. | „ 7h. | 1m |
| „ | 6 (Thursday) „ | 6h. | 10m | „ 7h. | 2m |
| „ | 7 (Friday) „ | 6h. | 9m | „ 7h. | 2m. |
| „ | 8 (Saturday) „ | 6h. | 8m. | „ 7h. | 3m |
| „ | 9 (Sunday) „ | 6h. | 8m. | „ 7h. | 3m |
| „ | 3 (Monday) „ | 6h. | 7m. | „ 7h. | 4m. |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full Moon 1920 April. | 3d. | 4h. | 24-7m p.m. |
| Last Quarter „ | 11d. | 6h. | 54-2m p.m |
| New Moon „ | 19d. | 3h | 18-1m. a.m |
| First Quarter | 25d. | 6h | 57-5m. p m |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd May 1920 was 29.94 inches on the 2nd February, 1920 was 30.124 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to morcurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the ancroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-40 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

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4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Tie piare Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs. 3 per set.

5) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-god, etc., Rs. 2 each.

A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs. 5 per set

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Annual Genl. Meetings of the Tata Mills, Ltd., and the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Navsari Bldgs., 3 and 3-20 p.m. (S. T.), respectively.

Bombay Peace Celebration Committee Meeting, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m..

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

## CITY MORTALITY.

109 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Monday as against 272 on the corresponding day of last year and 113 on that of 1917. 3 attacks and 3 deaths from plague, 5 attacks and 4 deaths from smallpox and 3 attacks and 2 deaths from influenza and pneumonia, were reported Monday.

## LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the Lodon New York cross rate on the 3rd instant was 384.

## ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF GOLD.

### A SEA-FARING MAN ARRESTED IN COURT

Yesterday the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court was the scene of a great sensation when one Nazir Ahmed Yardi was arrested in the Court by Mr. Willis, Assistant Collector of Bombay.

It appeared that in January last, Mr. Willis arrested Nazir Ahmed who is a seafaring man with possessing 98 tolas of gold which was suspected to be stolen property. But in the Court Nazir Ahmed was discharged as there was no sufficient evidence against him and the Magistrate ordered the gold to be detained in the Court for two months pending further enquiries. In the meantime Nazir Ahmed obtained a notice, from Mr. Khairaz, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on the Assistant Collector to show cause why the gold should not be returned to him. The matter came on for hearing yesterday when Mr. Vijaykar, pleader, appeared for Nazir Ahmed.

The respondent, Mr. Willis, said that they have got clue to the fact that gold had been smuggled from Dela Goa Bay. Thereupon his Worship ordered the gold to be returned to Nazir Ahmed as he was discharged in the former case and advised the respondent to take separate action against Nazir Ahmed for smuggling gold. Nazir Ahmed was then arrested forthwith, in the Court and taken into police custody.

## HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad Deputy Inspector Saul charged one Syed Ahmed Syedalli, a man having four previous convictions with house-breaking and theft on the 9th ultimo.

The evidence showed that on the day in question Mr. Pestonji D. Panday residing at Warden Road, got up at 3 a.m. when he found the accused escaping with a trunk containing jewellery, belonging to one of his men. He thereupon raised an alarm and made an attempt to arrest the accused. The accused threw the trunk at him and tried to run away, but was arrested by Mr. Panday and other witnesses. The accused trying to make good his escape belaboured Mr. Panday, very severely.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment including two months' solitary confinement. He was also ordered to report the place of his residence to the police for two years after his release.

## BOXING IN BOMBAY.

Professor V. Noel who promoted a number of boxing contests early last month, notably the great fight between Stoker Arnold of H. M. S. Highflier and Inspector Nelville of the Bombay City Police, has arranged for another series of contests at the Empire Theatre for Friday, the 7th instant. The bill-of-fare seems excellent and there should be a great battle between Corporal Marsh, the present heavy-weight champion of India and Nick Longman of the G. I. P. Railway, quite a young man (21 it is believed is his actual age), who has many wins in Mesopotamia and India to his credit. Longman has very sportingly agreed that the fight shall not be for the championship as it is for 8 rounds only, as he has not had too much time to train and having only recently recovered from a mauling by a panther while out shooting. However, he is quite fit for 8 rounds and seems very confident.

Bandsman Blake who put up such a good fight against Kid D'Silva of Calcutta and was outclassed in height and reach is to meet Driver Lambert who I am told is quite good.

Milton Kubes is quite a favourite in Bombay and a good and game fighter, but he will have to extend himself as he is matched against the challenger for the welter weight class, Private Flannery.

There will be one other fight between Driver Quinlan and Private Amersham, two promising men from whom a lot is expected. Sergt. A. R. Hawkes will give an exhibition of Swordsmanship and Musical Muscular Control and I am told that this is quite out of the ordinary. The contests are under the patronage of Major-General W. B. James, G. O. C., Bombay Brigade. Booking at Rose and Co., Bombay.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 3rd May 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Kofuku Maru | Kobe | 1-5 | O S Kaisha |
| R Aros | Calcutta | 1-5 | Graham & Co |
| D/E Portland Maru | Mobe | 7-5 | N Y Kaisha |
| H Bashawan | Dhbi | 6-5 | M M & Co |
| L/N Syria | N F | | M M & Co |
| M Shinkai Maru | N F | 15/17-4 | J M & Co |
| Q Alstern | New York | 3-5 | Graham & Co |

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aras | 2 Months | 31-5 | T M & Co |
| Diatalwa | 4 days | 3-4 | Graham & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 City of Karachi | Karachi | 6-5 | K N & Co |
| 3 Bandra | P Gulf | 3 5 | M M & Co |
| 5 Ganges Maru | Kobe | 8 5 | O S Kaisha |
| 9 Shinyo | | 3 5 | O Shosha |
| 8 Verzin Maru | Kobe | 30-4 | N Y Kaisha |
| Mandala | | N F | |
| 12/18 Shinzui Maru | Japan | N F | O S Kaisha |
| 12/18 Shinzui Maru | Kobe | N F | N Y Kaisha |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Umta | N F | 2-5 | M M & Co |
| 2 City of Manila | Calcutta | 9-5 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 Answald | Rangoon | 3 5 | W & A G & Co |
| 4 Othello Hall | N F | 10 5 | J P & |
| 5 City of Edinburgh | | 7-5 | K N & Co |
| 6 Glendeven | Antwerp | 7 5 | |
| 17 Berlin | U. Kingdom | 12 5 | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kowait | N F | | T M & Co |

# BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

## THE BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY.

### OPENING PLAYS.

The 1920 Bandman Comedy Company opened another season at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night with "The Voice from the Minaret", a remarkable play by Hichens, which was produced on the last night, previous to the departure of the company for Karachi, where an interesting season was experienced. The cast was the same as when "The Voice from the Minaret" was first given here, and altogether the company provided a capital interpretation. Miss Marga la Rubia and Mr. D. Twiss were in possession of the two chief parts, and Miss Marga la Rubia's beautiful gowns formed an interesting attraction. The play is well-staged, and for the most part well-cast. "Lord Richard in the Pantry" was the second performance, a farce which provided much laughter. Mr. Carl Lawson, as Lord Richard get a lot out of his part, and Miss Beryl Barraclough in her assumption of the Cook played the character in a manner which was the author's idea.

To-night (Wednesday), "Mr. Wu" will be staged, a play which was commented upon very favourably, when a few weeks ago, Mr. Carl Lawson was responsible for a fine impersonation of the cunning Chiaman.

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Russian Grand Opera Company shows its ability to attract those of the musical turn of mind, and one recognises many patrons who have been regular attendants at the Royal Opera House. It is the better known operas which seem to attract the largest houses, and one is rather surprised to find that the case. "Carmen" on Monday night found the company in very fine form and Miss Burskaya, as "Carmen" was as irresistible as ever. "Carmen" is an alluring opera, wherein the characteristics of the Spanish peoples is strongly in evidence, and the arrangement of the opera is such that much lightness is introduced. The dancing, in itself, is an attraction, and as often as the opera is staged, so will the Royal Opera house be well attended.

To-night, there is sure to be a tremendous gathering to see "La Boheme" in which there are so many fine characters and which opera is one of the very best produced by the Company.

On Thursday, "La Traviata" will be seen for the first time, and as this is a well-known classic, there should be a crowded house.

# CABLED SPORTING NEWS.

## AN INDIAN GOLFER.

The brief cables relating to the "Golf Illustrated" Gold Vase, and the broken record Relay race are of much interest when further particulars are forthcoming. When the mail arrives, containing details of these events, we shall be told that H. S. Malik, who was bracketted sixteenth in the golf competition is none other than the Indian student who went up to Balliol College, Oxford from Eastbourne College. He played for Oxford against Cambridge in the Inter University Golf competition, and that year, in 1914. Oxford won by five matches to four. Mr. H. S. Malik usually played golf in England wearing his turban, and he has always a picturesque personality on the chief English links. The Gold Vase is an important tournament, and was last won by Bernard Darwin, and before him, H. H. Hilton was the winner. Mr. Crowther does not appear to have been a prominent winner before. He belongs to the same golf club of which the celebrated Scottish International, Alexander Herd is a professional —Coombe Hill.

## THE RELAY RECORD.

The visit of the Oxford and Cambridge team of Athletes to America has brought about a remarkable performance in the relay race, where four of each party the Americans and Oxford and Cambridge combined, ran two miles in seven minutes fifty and two-fifths seconds. When the Oxford University visited Philadelphia in 1914 the Americans rather "quibbled" that Oxford won the relay race by "only a foot". On this occasion a new record has been set up, and the time is considerable which has been clipped off the old record put up by the Irish-American team at New York in 1919 on Sept. 6th, when F. Riley, J. Bromilaw, M. W. Sheppard and A. R. Kiviat did the two miles in seven minutes fifty three seconds. This was equalled by Rolfe, Cooper, Barker and Overton for the Yale team at Philadelphia on April 29th 1916. The two mile relay race is by four men running a half mile each. The half mile is the hardest race or any. It ceases to be a sprint, and it cannot be classed as distance race. The performance of the Oxford and Cambridge men cannot be too highly praised.

When the relay championship was last decided at the Pennsylvaan carnival, Chicago won the two miles relay in eight minutes eleven seconds, an averge of a fraction under two minutes three seconds for each half mile runner. The average time of each runner for the half mile in the English Universities Victory works out at one minute fifty seven and three-fifths seconds. This is wonderfully fine, considering that the time of the South Africa athletic. G. B. D. Rudd, when he won the half mile for Oxford against Cambridge at Queen's Club last March was one minute fifty-seven and two-fifth seconds. The whole performance is one of the best ever done for the representatives of Oxford and Cambridge. (Leg Before").

# PARTIES IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Another Prof. Kale's highly thoughtful and suggestive article in your Thursday's issue, regarding the present condition and the immediate future of political parties in India, and with regard to certain other germane questions, please allow me to submit the following:—

I believe most reasonable people will go a long way with the learned professor in several of his views. But I would like to offer a few suggestions herein. To begin with, the terms 'moderate' and 'extremist' are all but misnomers now. The times have gone by when they had some significance and to that measure we have progressed by now. One would prefer the names 'Liberal' and 'Radical' for them respectively. But names apart, what is the essence of this difference, if there be any? What do these words connote? That is the crux of the question: Are there really two such classes of people in other words are there two political parties in India or have the people only deluded themselves into the belief that there are such? To this question I have made an attempt in the following few lines to offer an answer.

I do not believe there are any real political parties in India at present, not at least in the sense in which there are in England and other European countries—let alone party government. What we do see resembling parties are not what they appear. In our hurry to translate theoretical ideas of party government into practice and in our sentimental desire to have for our own country that which is rightly or wrongly considered a *sine qua non* of an advanced democratic government and partly, perhaps, as some have said, to get an opportunity of indulging in party bickerings so dear to the human breast, we have fondly come to believe there are parties in our country too. The fact is only that the so-called 'Moderates' and 'Extremists' are but two wings of the same party.

I am here reminded of a small pamphlet entitled 'A Plea for Unity' circulated at the historic and fateful Surat Congress of 1907, purporting to prove that party politics as understood in England have no place in the Indian body politic, and are, to say the least, inopportune and preposterous in India at the present stage, and that therefore, all so-called parties must unite as against government. I, for one, am strongly inclined to subscribe to that view. Nay, I would go further and say they are positively dangerous.

Wherever the government is alien, parties among people—more particularly political—are bound to play into the hands of the powers that be, for it is in the latter's interest to keep them, as much as possible,—and what is worse—*as long as possible*, warring with each other. The history of the world is eloquent on that. India can certainly not be an exception to that rule. The rule applies to India, if anything, *a fortiore*. Under the special political circumstances of our country where the great majority of people are without any *modern* political experience party wranglings are sure to engender, as they have done, disastrous disunion, to wit, the wreck of the Surat Congress. Alas! What a jubilation it caused among Anglo-Indians! What a ridicule they poured on our august assembly!!

As Prof. Kale has pointed out and despite Lord Sinha's declamation (since glossed) to the contrary, there is, no hard fast line of cleavage between the 'Moderates' and the 'Extremists'. This would be patent to any one who dispassionately and infactiously dives a little below the surface of things and examines the conditions carefully. Whatever difference there may be at all, is one of *degree only* and *not of fundamentals*. Both parties are agreed on almost all vital questions. It was, therefore, that some 'extremist' organ found great difficulty the other day in finding out the difference between the 'moderate' and the 'extremist' programme and as a last resort tried to point out to the electors that the "Congress" (exremist?) party would try to obtain 'permanent revenue settlement.' How many of the economists among the 'extremists' are prepared to accept this view unconditionally? My point is that our problems cannot bear a division on party lines. They cannot be made party issues and we cannot divide the country on their basis. Did English politicians make India a party issue before say 1905. And why not? Precisely because there were no parties in England then with regard to the question of India. The nation as such never considered India seriously. Opinions about India were only individual. But in proportion as Indian questions began to loom large on the horizon especially the 'boycott', India slowly began to appear on the party agenda. Of course the chance is not still complete for hitherto it is only the Labour Party that has apparently made India a plank of the party platform. So much by way of digression which the readers; I hope, will excuse. To revert to the point. Our problems are *national questions and not party plans*.

The unbridgeable gulf between the "parties', which some of us and the whole of Anglo-India would have us believe there is, is only a figment of the imagination and diseased imagination at that in the case of the latter. Do we differ in our views about the Indian Colonial question—particularly Transvaal and East Africa and our equality with any other dominion nationals? Do we hold different views on Loyalty and Home Rule for India? Do we disagree between ourselves on the separation of the judicial and the executive (so sadly omitted in Mr. Tilak's programme)? Are we not unanimous on the steadily progressive employment of Indians in the public services both civil and military on terms of perfect equality with the Europeans? Are we not one in our views about Educational, Fiscal, Currency, Commercial, Irrigation and Railway Polici Only a few years back, did we not all pass the same resolutions at the Congress table and the other conference platforms? To all these questions the whole nation says 'Yes' with *one voice*. What is it then that has newly cropped up between us and divides us into two (or more)? Nothing at

The advice is dinned into our ears in season and out of season chiefly by those who do not wish well by us that the two parties cannot unite. Are we to listen to that advice and ruin the country? 'Never the twain shall meet' says Kipling. But in his instance he could, at least take cover under the exploded 'pigment theory.' But what of us? Even there we do not differ. We are all kith and kin. We are sons of the soil and not birds of passage like the Anglo-Indians. We have a permanent interest and stake in the country. Our privileges and disabilities are the same. Our joys and sorrows are identical. We have both to struggle with the bureaucracy. The latter's intention is to keep as much as possible for themselves and withhold as much as possible from the Indian, whereas our common policy is to wrest as much as we can from that unwilling possessor of power.

Our detractors are but too ready to catch at the least straw of hope to create disunion among us, their quondam plank of Hindu-Muhammadan cleavage having long since broken down. They feel chagrined but are not to be baffled. Newer opportunities have sprung up and come handy and they are out again on their wonted campaign. There are the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins—the 'Moderates' and the 'Extremists'—the Khilafatists and the nons—the Capitalist and the Proletaria. Examples of the tactics followed are too many for any to be singled out. Glowing appreciation of Lord Sinha's unfortunate utterance, rallying the non-Brahmins, Untouchables Anti Khilafatists etc. are some Muhammadan 'leaders' on the press are now coming forward with columns after columns opposing Khilafat evidently because that was in modern times the most powerful cement which, thanks to the high-souled Gandhi and others, has welded together the two great communities of India.

In short, therefore, the 'moderates' and the extremists' are one—both among themselves and as opposed to the bureaucracy. To quote the illustrious political saint, the late Mr Gokhale, they are both 'two wings fo the Progressive Party' as opposed to the unbending reactionary bureaucracy. In my view, therefore, I am not in bad company. There are two parties only in our country—the permanent party in power, the *Government* and the 'National' party viz. the whole nation always in *Opposition*. Our task therefore keep up a constant fight with the bureaucracy for our rights. We must offer a solid front to our enemies. Not a particle of anything like disunion should we allow them to take advantage of. We have to muster up all our forces irrespective of their creed, pursuasion, political or other, before the common foe. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not share the view that we should always oppose and obstruct government. What I mean is that we must offer a united front and show to the whole world that India is not divided but splendidly united alike in her man-power and her intellectual, social and moral force.

Again, whatever the reforms may be, all persons are agreed that we should take the best advantage possible of the coming legislative councils. What is worth doing is worth doing well. So, instead of wrangling over petty party issues and giving the whole thing not a national but a narrow partisan view and thus holding ourselves up to ridicule before the civilized world, if on all popular measures and on those conducing to the good of the country we show a solid and united attitude, even if we do not stand to gain anything thereby (I do not believe it would be so) in case of our efforts proving futile, still we shall at least have demonstrated to the sceptical world our capacity for responsible Government and gained the moral support of the whole civilized world for our best aspirations. Nobody can say that is nothing. So much for clearing up the situation.

But what of practical action? What is the immediate task we are called upon to do? One may ask. My answer is, first and foremost of all, *Unite*. Unite all the so-called parties—even the separated groups in every way, possible. In the coming councils, we must remember, 'moderates are not to cross swords with the 'extremists'—nor Brahmins with non-Brahmins—nor again the 'Touchables' with the 'Untouchables'—nor the Khilafatists with the Anti's. But all these jointly have to try issues with their *common adversary*, the officialdom. After such formidable onslaughts the official citadel is sure to crumble to pieces like a pack of cards, for where is the power that can withstand the might of united India? Woe to him that tries such a task!

As for party Government, we shall let it severely alone to take care of itself. If it is to come, it will come in the fulness of its time. At present we shall summon only one party to the colours and that is the Nation. We simply cannot have party Government until such time comes when we shall have a constitution whereby any one or more parties will be at a given time in *full and complete power* that is to say constitute the Government, in other words until we have complete Home Rule. Until then, the difference between parties in India will be a distinction *without a difference*.

When I said above "all must unite", evidently I meant that there should be no "party programmes" and therefore no party fights in the ensuing elections. There should be only one programme— the *National Programme*. Party fights are to be given the slip by *Party Enfants*. The former is the political game of leisurely, grown up and free nations and therefore a political luxury, the latter should therefore be the course of action of politically infant nations who cannot afford to fritter away their nascent energies in useless brawls.

Another point is about the electorates. Our electorates are still in a large measure illiterate and backward. They should not therefore be embarassed by divisions, parties and groups. If there be such, the elector is very likely to get puzzled and make short work of these subtleties by avoiding them all and thereby his choice may probably fall (and in this he may possibly be helped, of course *for his own good as always by busybodies*) on undesirable or incompetent person.

The elector, therefore, is to be taught the art of voting for right men. A broad issue must be placed before him. Is he to vote for a worthless person likely to be only a title or office-hunter or a toady of Government or for a person who is competent to and will try to carry out a national programme (of which the elector is previously apprised)? Such appeals are to be made to his good sense and patriotism (previously developed by a system of national education of which later.—in judging the right man, he must be influenced by no other considerations than the known ability, earnestness of purpose, intense and enduring love and motherland and readiness to sacrifice for the country, of the candidate.

So, in short, *Unity* and a *National Programme* are the two cardinal points of my political faith. In fact both are only different aspects of the same principle.

Now how are these to be achieved? For this purpose I would humbly suggest that a special session of Congress be called forthwith, inviting all shades of political opinion in India, including the Moderates, non-Brahminites and the Depressed and the "Untouchable" classes and that this truly "National" Congress may in all propriety issue to the electors a manifesto of National Programme, broad-based on the standing resolutions of the old Congress and Industria and Social Conference, supplemented, if necessary, by new decisions duly arrived at in the said session.

I now close this protracted letter and beg to remain Sir,—Yours, etc.

D. B. DHARESHWAR.

37, Paramanand Building, Chowpatty.
French Bridge, Bombay.

# TATA'S MILLS.

## FRAMING OF HOUSING SCHEMES.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding when consideration was given to two applications from Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd., and the David Mills Co., Ltd., for the framing of two housing schemes, under section 32(3) of the city of Bombay Improvement Trust for providing dwellings to their employees.

Mr. Turner remarked that the chawls for the Standard Mills were to be built at Worli on the Trust ground and for the David Mills at Parel near the Elphinstone Mills. The applicants wanted the Trust to finance them for buying the land and for building the chawls. The cost of both the schemes would come up to Rs. 17 lakhs out of which the Trust would have to provide only Rs. 9 lakhs, this year and Rs. 6 lakhs next year, in all Rs. 15 lakhs.

On Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta enquiring if the Trust was in a position to loan the amount Mr. Turner hoped to be able to do so.

The Board, eventually agreed to refer the proposals to the Improvement Committee for report. The Board thought it expedient to provide 500 rooms for the employees of each of the two mills referred to.

### CAPITALISED FINANCIAL VALUE OF CONCESSIONS.

At the end of the proceedings of the meeting Mr. Brander, Collector of Bombay, moved:—"That the chairman be requested to furnish to the Board early the estimate of the capitalised financial value of the concessions given in recent years by the Trust to various societies and associations by giving them land at less than the true market value, by giving permission for extra storeys, etc., and in any other way."

He said it was desirable that the Board should know their financial position in this matter, because it had been lately stated that the Board had given away over a crore of rupees by such concessions. The Board had latterly given land to such associations at a very much less price than its market value, since the great rise in prices of land in 1919. He was aware certain communities in Bombay had received a preferential treatment and he felt that the Board would like to do justice to other communities which had not got such concessions.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna objected that the motion was put forward without any previous notice.

The Chairman then wanted to know if the members were willing to discuss the matter then or at any other meeting. He said it was only to get some detailed information which was of somewhat urgent nature in view of the recent discussions.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta said he thought the proposition would be more complete if the chairman endorsed to it the conditions under which the concessions were made to different communities.

Mr. Brander thought it might complicate the matter, otherwise there was no objection to that.

Mr. Mehta said the members should get as full and accurate information as possible. The information he asked for would be useful for the purpose of comparison. The Board had attached certain conditions while giving concessions to these associations, one of them being that they should be registered under the co-operative Societies Act.

Mr. Brander then agreed to add the words "and to state the conditions of the grants" to his proposition.

The Board decided to furnish the information, asked for, by Mr. Brander.

## MILL-STORES,

May 4.

The quotations are as follows:—

Heads, Rs. 1-9-0; Reeds, Rs. 0-3-0 to 0-4-0; Roller-cloth (K), Rs. 5; Roller-skins, Rs. 60/70; Pickers No. 4 (Eng.), Rs. 50/70; Picking Bands, Rs. 3; Slabbings (Jap), Rs. 50/55; Rowings, Rs. 35; Warness, Rs. 50/60.

The quotations from Home are firm with no tendency towards fall in prices. The demand in Bombay markets is rather dull.

## CHEMICALS.

May 4.

Sodium continues active; Zinc chloride is almost steady; Farina is slightly advancing; Sago, Maiza-starch and wheat starch are dull as usual. The quotations are as follows:—

Caustic Soda, Rs. 20/25; Sodium Sulphide Rs. 30/40; Zinc Chloride, Rs. 20/25; Bleaching Powder, Rs. 40/50; Turkey red-oil (50 per cent.) Rs. 30; Glanber Salt Rs. 5; Washing Soda, Rs. 6; Australian Tallow, Rs. 50.

## TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

In India except in Madras circle acceptance of ordinary telegraphs between India and Burma is resumed.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following delays on Cablegrams.

Bombay to London:—Urgent triple rates, hrs.; Full rate ordinary, 24 hrs.; Deferred, 2 days.

London to Bombay:—Urgent triple rates, hrs.; Full rate ordinary, 14 hrs.; Deferred, 2 days.

# A CHIRGAON SENSATION.

## ARREST OF FOURTEEN PERSONS.

(Associated Press.)

JHANSI, May 4.

Quite a sensation has been created in this district by the arrest of 14 men of Chirgaon under Section 121 of the Penal Code. Chirgaon is a small town, 20 miles from Jhansi on the Cawnpore-Jhansi line and has become known owing to a renowned Hindi poet Maithlisharam Gupta. The arrested men include the poet's nephew and one Lala Thakerdas, a respectable commission agent who last year brought a damage suit against the Police Sub-Inspector Hashmuh Hussain for slander which case is still pending in the High Court. Some telegraph wires were cut last year in April near Chirgaon, but no political significance was attached to the incident at the time. The case has been remanded for further investigation. Three confessions have been recorded.

## A DARING CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

JHANSI, May 4.

A very daring case of embezzlement has just been detected the culprit being the sub-divisional clerk in the Irrigation Department of Jhansi. He was in charge of the contingent fund and used to add a figure on the left in the voucher while making an entry in the contingent register and thus cheating successfully for five or six years in spite of the yearly audit by the Accountant-General's office. Lala Madangopal, the Executive Engineer, accidentally detected the trick the other day. The accused is released on bail of Rs. 400. Misappropriation amounting to Rs. 5,000 has already been traced and the investigation is going on.


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Mr. Kanayalal Badidas, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1920:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29-9-19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and sugar 5-62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr N. H. Chulawala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mrs. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in 'Diabetes' cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 3 per cent. As examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser Bombay Municipal Laboratory and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

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*Wednesday, May 5, 1920.*

## MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi's election as president of the All-India Home Rule League is a great adventure in the field of Indian politics, the progress of which many of those, who understand as well as admire the man and have an adequate conception of the task of the League, will regard with some embarassment as well as absorbing interest. Mr. Gandhi is endowed with many unique gifts of service, the most notable of which is his courage on abnormal occasions. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that the world at the moment presents no figure nobler at once in the fervour of his moral idealism and the disinterested and unrelenting pursuit of ends of national and human well-being than Mr. Gandhi. No single individual has during the last two years dominated the public life and determined the future of the country so fully as Mr. Gandhi and no one has, during such a short period, contributed more to the growth of national consciousness among the people. India's future depends mainly on the strength and durability of the Hindu-Moslem entente—and Mr. Gandhi has done more than any single individual to accelerate the consummation of this end by several decades. The abnormal times through which we have passed, and are passing, the abnormal tasks—demanding abnormal efforts—the country has had to face have, of course, helped him to accomplish what he has done. And it is no paradox to say that his unique contributions have been possible chiefly because he has remained in what he himself has aptly described as "the position of splendid isolation" in regard to bodies organised for the purpose of securing definite political ends. And this fact raises the question whether Mr. Gandhi has been well advised in having harnessed his unique faculties for the services of the Home Rule League which exists to promote the ordinary work-a-day interests of politcs. The difficulty of finding an adequate answer to this question is reflected in the letter which he has addressed as President of the All-India Home Rule League to its members.

"I freely confess," Mr. Gandhi says, "that reforms take a secondary place in any scheme of national reorganisation." So far as we know, this estimate of things goes directly against the views of the ordinary Home Ruler who strives for the immediate attainment of Home Rule which he believes is the first requisite of national regeneration. Reforms do not take a secondary place in a national reorganisation and any attempt to relegate them to a subordinate place is inconsistent with the work of the Home Rule League which strives not for an end but for a means to an end—and this means is self-government. There may, no doubt, be occasions when specific issues engage the attention of the League, but the paramount object of political autonomy we are not prepared to underrate. Get political power, the control of your resources and the direction of the personnel of administration, and your efforts at social amelioration will fructify a hundred-fold. Mr Gandhi feels that the activities chosen by him in regard to the four issues on which he is disposed to concentrate the time and energies of the country, will bring about "all the reforms that the most ardent Extremist can ever desire." Mr. Gandhi, no doubt, does not intend that his nation-building activities should be the binding concern of Home Rulers to the prejudice of private views. But the result of the president selecting his fourfold programme, may cause the harm of pulling in different directions. Of Swadeshi, we need not speak except in high reverence. It is in fact an old Congress plank and the members of the Home Rule League have, on the whole, appreciated the value of self-imposed protection. But they cannot abate the demand for fiscal autonomy which is part of the "reforms" that Mr. Gandhi would perhaps call secondary. Swadeshi is a question of private, organised practice; the demand of tariff control involves the pursuit of political ends which must be accepted as paramount. As to Hindu-Moslem unity, it is an accomplished and enduring achievment of the present, and its use in regard to the Khilafat question must depend on voluntary good-will. Then Mr. Gandhi refers to the perennial scheme of finding a common language for India. It is a great and noble end to which philologists must in the first instance apply themselves. Granting, however, that Hindusthani ought to be a concern of Home Rulers, we are not prepared for the present to commend it as a problem for the committees scattered in different parts of India. It is a great and noble ideal which requires the aid of the Time-spirit to materialise. The Home Ruler, however, is likely to find it a distraction when his attention has to be concentrated on political propaganda through local vernaculars as well as English and when the volume of attention necessary for it is all too inadequate. Mr. Gandhi ought to set up a Hindusthani Board ready and equipped to push the cause in all parts of India, with the sympathy of Home Rulers who are so minded or so leisured as to help it. Then there is the problem of the liguistic redistribution of provinces. The East India Company, in its processes of annexation, did not make any scientific demarcations of provinces. Vernaculars have, as a result, languished to a secondary place in the babel of tongues over which English rose as a narrow but unifying medium. We are, heartily, for a gradual distribution of provinces on lines of language—a scheme Mr. Curtis recommended. But political reform is the lever required for these administrative changes. The Home Ruler might toil and sweat towards this end, but without power to accomplish it by means of political reform, the idea will remain chimerical. Meanwhile these two laudable projects of Mr. Gandhi, we feel convinced might well be subordinated to the reforms he would reckon as secondary.

So much for the absorbing themes of Mr. Gandhi in the matter of national reorganisation. It may that, according to him, they do not exclude other things, but we feel that the primary thoughts of Mr. Gandhi do not altogether agree with the tradition and the immediate duty of the Home Rule League which we cannot too strongly emphasise has taken only one but crying part of national work as its province. If Mr. Gandhi's ideas leaven down and members become their missionaries, we may see a premature diversion of energy whose results will be plain in the differences from sister leagues and organisations devoted to the same political ends. The methods of Mr. Gandhi, of course, inculcate truth and non-violence. The work of the Home Rule League does not involve the hurting of even a flea and hence the second counsel is a little superfluous for people who accept constitutional means as their cardinal principle of action. Politics is a dark affair and insistence on truth is welcome. There are many other virtues worthy of cultivation at the instance of Mr. Gandhi, but the demand of pure standards of conduct will have good effect. The vital influence of Mr Gandhi is likely to be somewhat dispersed by the character of his programme. If he accepted political reform, the way of working it, the production of constructive schemes to that end and the preparation of sound opinion on everyday matters, as the prime concern of the League, this immense power of propaganda would be a tremendous acquisition. The League must be strictly a political body to carry on its ends. We are not prepared to have a controversy on what constitutes politics, as a loose affair. What it is may, however, be clearly learnt from experience. As Mr. Gandhi has invited criticism, we give it with perfect candour. The League, of course has no destructionist aims. If it concerns itself with the formulation of opinions on current matters, and educating the public, it will do well. Let it work out definite schemes on questions like Indians in the Army (and the organisation of Labour as a political force; it will be so doing specific service, besides the primary work of educating the people towards sturdy, patriotic opinion. We speak with diffidence of Mr. Gandhi's new function. A common work-a-day politician fighting with the weapons of the politician, he will never become and we cannot afford to forget that we have still to fight a powerful bureaucracy strongly entrenched in an almost invulnerable position. In England, it is working politicians who lead political bodies; not men like Bertrand Russell and H. G. Wells, invaluable, in fact more valuable, as is their work. They are more necessary than the ordinary politicians, whom they inspire and this is so because they do not identify themselves too closely with the rough tumult of political life. Mr. Gandhi is a moral asset to India as he is also its glory in a way few great men have been to their country. But he has been so because he has devoted his creative energy, in his own way, to the realisation of definte purposes, involving moral issues presented by abnormal set of circumstances. Politics will, in some ways, gain tremendously by calling him its own. But it may disillusion Mr. Gandhi.

## IRISH CHAOS.

While politicians and jesters and comic prints are making capital of the Irish muddle, the situation is evidently growing worse. As if political grievances were not enough to keep the people inflamed, a land agitation has been started to fan up the hostility of the people. The grievance, we imagine, has its economic basis. The Land Act of 1870 had its outstandings which had to be cleared or attempted to be cleared by the efforts of Gladstone in 1882. A land-agitation spreads like wild-fire among the Irish peasantry. The chief cause of the agitation is explained as due to the surplus of youngmen. It is a strange development that the suspension of emigration should in four years result in an unmanageable excess of young men. But emigration has always been the relief of Government and the hope of the Irish. We are told that cattle-driving and other forms of intimidation are carried on under the nose of the police and military. But pandemonium cannot be made worse by extra din. The agitators are boasting of the movement as the biggest fight for some time. Ireland is sinking more and more in the welter of violence and unreason; but the Irish are not, it may be presumed, tainted with a double dose of original sin. Circumstances have precipitated the chaos.

## Notes of the Day.

**Amritsar.**

The "Daily Herald" of April 13 last. writes:—

"To-day is the anniversary of one of the blackest days in the history of India—and of Britain.

On April 13, 1919, troops under the command, and at the direct orders, of a British General fired on an unarmed crowd at Amritsar, without even the preliminary of ordering them to disperse. Between 400 and 500 people were killed, and three times that number were wounded. No aid was given to the wounded lying on the ground.

A hundred and thirty years ago, when Burke was moving, by order of the Commons, the impeachment of Warren Hastings for crimes against the natives of India, he spoke of "all the Commons of England resenting, as their own, the indignities and cruelties that are offered to all the people of India."

Nearly a century and a half has gone by. Those indignities, those cruelties, are still offered: but who is now impeached? Where stand the Commons of England now in regard to the people of India?

The shame is indelible. The moral is clear. The bloody ideal of imperialist militarism is in conflict, now as ever, with the ideals of decency and freedom. There is no way of decency for Britain except the way of freedom for the races now subject to Britain."

**Viceroy's Council.**

There was a time when members of Government, whether Central or Provincial, were considered to be "experts." The days of experts seem to be over, and the men now gaining preference consist mainly of amateurs and dilettantes and placemen. Recent appointments in the Viceroy's Council are enough to show how precarious is the practice on which men are chosen to fill particular offices. When Sir Sankaran Nair resigned, Lord Chelmsford solved the difficulty of finding a capable successor, by selecting Mr. Shafi. When Lord Meston finally retired, it was the Commissioner of Delhi who, of all people, was chosen to fill the place occupied by Mr. Howard. Any door is good enough for Sir Thomas Holland to get through, and when Sir Claude Hill retired, Sir Thomas glided in as an authority on Agriculture and Revenue. The report of Sir Visveswarayya's appointment proved untrue. It will be remembered that last year when Sir George Barnes went on leave, Sir Thomas Holland, as an authority on Commerce and Industry, officiated in his place. When Sir Claude was away on leave, Mr. Mant had acted in his place. Now Sir George Lowndes is to be followed by Mr. Muddiman. Mr. Muddiman has earned the appreciation of many people. He is above all a member of the Heaven-born Service. Of late, it has been the practice to leave the place open to eminent members of the legal profession, but the Civil Service is, apparently, inclined to recapture it. We wish it all success, and congratulate ourselves that Sir Thomas was not a competitor for the portfolio, as he had already a place in the Council got through another door. The right step would have been to appoint an Indian in the profession, and try to fill the Council with another in order to have three Indians at the proper time, in the spirit of Lord Selbourne's speech in the House of Lords. There is to much of the mystery of shuffle and mutual accommodation in the Viceroy's Executive Council which has been, of late, enjoying a reputation for being too weak to do good things.

**Sir Asutosh Mookherjee.**

A Calcutta contemporary understands that Sir Asutosh Mookherjee, Acting Chief Justice of Bengal, is likely to retire from the Bench soon after Sir Lancelot Sanderson returns from leave. Sir Asutosh is credited with the intention of standing for election to the Bengal Legislative Council through the Calcutta University, with the view ultimately of holding one of the Ministerial posts. It is difficult to make out what truth there is in all these reports; if, however, it is true that he is an aspirant for Council honours, then it goes without saying that he will be one of the most valuable acquisitions to that body. Though it is natural that Sir Asutosh's best affections should be turned towards he province of his birth, many of his admirers all over the country, would wish that he rather sought to enter the Legislative Assembly, where his talents and patriotism would prove of the greatest service to his countrymen. Sir Asutosh was a member of the Viceroy's Council for a short time in 1903-04 and his services in connection with the Indian Universities Act are well-known. He will form an ideal Member in the Central Government, if he is nominated to the post.

**Seditious Meetings Act.**

Last week, the Province of Delhi, was proclaimed under the Seditious Meetings Act. The proclamation snatches away the right of assembly from the citizens. No meeting can, now, be held unless at least a 3 days' previous written notice has been given to the District Magistrate and written permission obtained. If a meeting of more than twenty persons be convened without permission, it is liable to be dispersed by an order of the Police. Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code enables Government to treat a meeting of more than five persons as an unlawful assembly, under certain conditions. But, the Government were not content with this general provision. So, in 1907 the Seditious Meetings Act was evolved. The Seditious Meetings Act, like most repressive measures, was passed in hot haste. The Bill was published in Simla on the 11th October, 1907. On the 18th, Sir Harvey Adamson, the then Home Member, introduced the measure in the Imperial Legislative Council. On the 22nd the Select Committee met to consider the measure, on the 23rd it concluded its deliberations and on the 24th its report was made. And in early November of the same year the Bill was passed into law. The late Hon. Mr. Gokhale strongly opposed the measure as being dangerous and uncalled for, but in vain. The Seditious Meetings Act was first offered as a temporary measure, but on the 6th August 1910 the Hon. Mr. Jenkins moved for its continuance. In 1911 the Act was slightly amended and permanently placed on the Statute Book.

**Zemindars to Wake Up.**

"Wake up Bengal Zemindars" is the title of a manifesto which is being pressed to the notice of the public with daily increasing vehemence in the columns of a section of the Bengali press just now. The outcry is over the alleged inadequacy of representation granted to them under the Reform Scheme in the Bengal Council and Indian Legislative Assembly. Only five seats are allotted to them in the Bengal Council and one in the Legislative Assembly. The total strength of the Bengal Council has been raised from 125 to 140, but the Zemindars have fared no better than they did under the original scheme. On the other hand, the number of seats allotted to Europeans and Anglo-Indians has been raised from 15, which was originally suggested by the Southborough Committee, to 21, twelve being set apart for "European Trade and Commerce" and nine for "Europeans and Anglo-Indians." It is no wonder that the Zemindars, who constitute a larger body and who may claim to possess as great a "stake" in the country as the European and Anglo-Indian Community, should feel bitterly disappointed over the division of favours.

**Why Extend the Evil?**

We are on principle opposed to communal representation, and all pretensions to claims on grounds of special "stakes," whether of Europeans and Anglo-Indians or of Zemindars, but if any such special claims are to be recognised, there must surely be some fairness of division among the rival claimants. We are convinced that the Zemindars have been allowed quite adequate representation in the Bengal Council, and can have no special grievance in that connection, but at the same time it should be said that the number of seats allotted to Europeans and Anglo-Indians is out of all proportion to their requirements and claims. The unfairness of the entire constitution of the Council has driven even such a chronic optimist as the "Bengalee" to gloom and desperation.

**Congestion in Police Courts.**

We fully endorse the plea of the correspondent, whose letter appears elsewhere, for the appointment of an additional Presidency Magistrate to cope with the daily increasing volume of work in the police courts of this city. That the work has grown enormously of late and that the consequent congestion is imposing an undue strain on the Magistrate, entailing considerable dislocation and delays in disposal of cases, has become evident to every one who knows anything about the matter. The Magistrates, the legal profession and the litigant public are all greatly inconvenienced by the congestion. The fact is that the strength of the Police Court Magistracy has not kept pace with the recent enormous growth of the population in the city and the inevitable increase in the work of the police courts. The creation of an additional magistrate's court in Dadar has not helped to relieve the congestion in the city proper. The appointment of one more magistrate has become an imperative necessity and we hope Government are fully alive to this fact. It is somewhat surprising that no steps have been taken, so far as the public are aware, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to bring to the notice of the authorities the extreme congestion prevailing in the Police Courts and the urgent necessity for the appointment of an additional magistrate. The new magistrate may or may not be entrusted with Rent Act and Municipal cases only, as suggested by our correspondent, but he will certainly bring the much needed relief to the present over-taxed magistrates.

## DYER DISMISSED?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The appointment of Br.-General, L. W. Y. Campbell to command the 5th Infantry Brigade in succession to Br.-Genl. R. E. H. Dyer vacated has been approved.

# LAND AGITATION IN IRELAND.

## AGITATORS' THREAT.

### BIGGEST FIGHT FOR SOME TIME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 4.

There are indications that the land agitation in Western Ireland is rapidly spreading. Cattle-driving and other forms of intimidation are occurring daily despite the presence of the police and the military. The large and small holders are equally affected. The agitators openly boast that the coming fight for land will be the biggest for some time. The chief causes of unrest are that the country is full of young men, who were unable to emigrate in war time and shortage of available land.

## RAID ON CORK TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

### CULPRITS ESCAPE IN MOTOR CAR WITH THE DOCUMENTS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 4.

Yesterday evening armed and masked men invaded the Cork telegraph office. Some threatened the watchman, while the others searched the office. They finally escaped in a motor car with many documents.

## MISSING ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

### WHERE ARE THEY GOING?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 4.

The "Daily Express" states that police are investigating the disappearance of arms and ammunition from various military centres in London. It is believed they are being smuggled to Ireland for the use of the Sinn Fingre.

## FURTHER DEBATE ON HOME RULE BILL.

### CONDEMNED BY BY NATIONALIST MEMBERS IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 4.

The Nationalist members of the House of Commons have issued a statement announcing their refusal to participate in further discussions on the Home Rule Bill which "attempts to break up the nation as indestructible as any in Europe by the offer of sham Parliaments." The signatories denounce the repeal of the 1914 Bill as a perfidious crime against good faith between the nations.

## TWO CAVALRY REGIMENTS FOR IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 4.

To cavalry regiments at Tidworth have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Ireland.

## ALLOCATION OF FORMER GERMAN WARSHIPS.

### QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 4.

In the House of Commons replying to Viscount Curzon, Sir James Craig stated that the allocation of former German warships hitherto decided upon was Britain six and 124 submarines, France two and thirty-eight submarines, Japan 3 warships, the United States two warships and Italy seven submarines. Britain would also have the ships sunk at the Scapa Flow (Laughter) as part of her share namely, 10 Battleships, 5 battle-cruisers, 5 light cruisers and 33 desteroyers. The allocation of the remaining 12 light cruisers, 59 destroyers and 50 torpedo boats will depend on France's and Italy's selections from the Austrian ships to be surrendered.

Mr. G. Lambert: Will these ships be broken up?

Sir John Craig replied: That is a question of policy which I cannot answer.

## PREMIER—SOMEWHAT BETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 4.

Mr. Lloyd George is somewhat better but still confined to his room.

# "CUT FOR OIL."

## FATE OF MOSUL OIL-FIELDS.

### NATIONAL ASSET OF ALLIES!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 4.

The "Star" states that Government have rejected the claim of the Dutch Shell combine to Mosul oil-fields on the grond of alleged Turkish concessions. If the Shell Company participates in the exploitation it will only be in a minor capacity. The oil-fields will be treated as a national asset of the Allies. It is thus hoped to remove any suspicion of British aggrandisement from the British mandate for Mesopotamia. The British Government will be the principal holders of the oil-fields, but the French interests will also be represented, then will come the Anglo-Persian and Burmah Oil Companies. Government will utilise the Anglo-Persian Company to exploit the oil-fields.

## TERMS OF MANDATES.

### TO BE REFERRED TO LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood and Commander Benn, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the terms of the mandates for Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia would be decided by the principal Allied Powers and would be submitted to the League of Nations for approval. Until that was done, he was unable to state whether the mandates would permit of bringing Palestine and Mesopotamia within the scheme of Imperial preference.

## TACKLING HOUSING PROBLEM

### MR. LAW'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 4.

Addressing a meeting at Guildhall today for the purpose of introducing to the public the scheme of local bonds for housing, Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the same strennuous effort and sacrifice were necessary after, as during the war. If the nation did not make every effort to improve their conditions, it would be faced with a spirit of sullenness and even anger, which would be fatal to trade, industry and credit. He mentioned that 180,000 housing proposals had been finally approved and more than 100,000 tenders approved. Thirty thousand houses were in the course of construction, but progress was being held up owing to the lack of financial support. He agreed regarding the necessity for state support, as the local authorities were unable to bear the whole burden. He announced that Government would give additional assistance to poorer localities.

## PRINCE AT NEW PLYMOUTH.

### OVATIONS ALONG WHOLE ROUTE FROM AUCKLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 4.

NEW PLYMOUTH.—The Prince of Wales has arrived here. He was given ovations at the stations along the whole route from Auckland.

## NEW TRANS-BAIKAL ZEMSTVO GOVT. FORMED

### SUPPORTED BY NATIONAL ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 4.

VLADIVOSTOCK.—A Trans-Baikal Zemstvo government has been formed at Verkhneudinsk supported by the National Army.

The fighting between the former supporters of Kolchak and the Zemstvoists continues. The Japanese are engaging local volunteers and thereby guarding the former's rear.

## CABLE ITEMS.

The death of Sir Thomas W. Russell is announced.

PORT SAID.—The British steamer Shuja from Bombay now at Suez has fire in cross-bunkers.

Cairo.—Two British officers have been wounded by revolver shots. No arrests have been made.

Paris.—M. Monotte. Director of the Communist newspaper "Vie Ouvriere" has been arrested.

LONDON, May 3.—In the challenge round of the Amateu Tennis Championships at the Queen's Club to-day, E. M. Baerlein (Holder) beat E. A. C. Druce (Challenger) by three setts to nil.

# COAL AND OIL.

### BY H. N. BRAILSFORD.

(FROM THE "DAILY HERALD.")

The following fragment, which seems to be a page torn from an official document issued by the League of Nations towards the close of the present century, has fluttered down from some astral archive, in which the future coexists with the present and the past. It seems to have a certain contemporary interest:—

For several years in succession the Educational Council of the League of Nations has been much perplexed by the difficulty of teaching the history of the last capitalist period. Students reared in Socialist societies seem unable to comprehend the events which some of their grandfathers can still remember. The order of motives is so alien, the idea of "property as an incentive" (the phrase was Mr. Lloyd George's) so difficult to grasp, that they prefer to study ancient Athens, the Egypt of the Pharaohs, or even the cannibal tribes of Dahomey. With a view to rendering the historical study of the end of the capitalistic age more popular, the Council has devised a series of films, which will be exhibited in all schools.

Technically, they show the latest improvements of this art. Dialogues and sounds generally are given on the phonograph in accurate time with the films. Use has been made, with good results, of the Simultaniser. This curious instrument was invented about the year 1920, but was suppressed for obvious reasons by the politicians of that day. Taking advantage of a little known property of sound, distinct sound waves can be directed simultaneously to the right and the left ears of the listener.

The scenario of these films, one labelled "Coal" and the other "Oil", is as follows:—

### THE COAL FILM.

Scene I.—Time: The universal war in 1918. Ludendorff is discussing policy at headquarters with certain magnates of the German Coal and Steel Syndicates. They persist in urging the annexation of the coalfield of Northern France, and the expropriation of the French owners. Ludendorff explains that since America came in, this plan cannot be realised. The magnates dwell on the danger from the competition of this coal in the world market. Ludendorff orders the destruction of the mines. The film then shows the devastation of these mines, the ruined pit-shafts and the homes of the miners. The Simultaniser then gives speeches by German and Allied statesmen in which each explains that he is fighting a defensive war, and denounces the other as the aggresser. Sermons follow by Pastor Traub and the Bishop of London.

Scene II.—Westminster, the end of 1919. On the Simultaniser there is heard (1) a most stirring speech by Mr. Lloyd George, in which he describes the devastated French coal mines, denounces the awful brutality of Ludendorff, and moves his audience to tears by expressing his sympathy with our gallant Ally. Germany must pay, and the Kaiser must be tried. (2) The left ear hears a Cabinet discussion. France is in dire need of coal. She must buy from us and pay any price we choose to charge. Sir Auckland Geddes proposes that we charge 115s. per ton. He points out that this will enable him to lower the price of coal to the home consumer. A by-election is imminent. The Cabinet agrees.

Scene III.—The Ruhr Coal Field, Early 1920. A German Socialist Minister is addressing a conference of German miners. He explains that France is pressing for the tribute of coal. All Germany is starving for coal. They must work overtime, at least 10 hours a day. There must be no more agitation. A court martial will be set up to try agitators, and it will be empowered to pronounce the death penalty. The men look haggard, white, and half-starved. A pause. The film shows the Red Army, composed of the Ruhr coal miners, fighting in its last stand against the "White" troops. An unarmed party is caught and mowed down by machine-gun fire.

Scene IV.—French troops are enforcing conscription in Africa. An aeroplane drops bombs on a native village and sprays the population with its machine-gun. The terrified men are rounded up and marched off to be embodied for service in Europe.

Scene V.—Frankfort, 1920. A black battalion fires its machine-gun into a crowd in the market-place. Senegalese sentries mount guard over Goethe's house on the left. On the right a file of white women under escort are led into a brothel for the negro troops. On the Simultaniser (1) Mr. Lloyd George is heard dictating a note of protest to France, while (2) the Cabinet discusses the yield from the 115s. coal sold to France.

Scene VI.—Vienna, winter of 1920. The film shows the population going out to cut down trees in the Wiener Wald. Some faint by the way. Old men and women try to drag loads of wood along the streets. There is deep snow. The people look feeble and only half-clad. No smoke comes from the factory chimneys of the city. A tram-car stops and blocks the road, and the crowd discusses the incident. The electric current has given out. There is no coal.

### THE OIL FILM.

Scene I.—The British Cabinet, 1915. The Cabinet discusses the Secret Treaty for the dismemberment of Turkey. With the map before it, it listens to a businesslike report on the railway routes, the oil-wells of Mesopotamia, and the estimated yield of the cotton crops under irrigation. It is resolved to accord independence to the desert tribes of Arabia Petraea (Stony Arabia as the old geographers called it). As the meeting breaks up Mr. Churchill protests that Mosul ought not to be assigned to France. It is rich in oil.

On the Simultaniser Mr. Asquith is heard on a platform denouncing Turkish misrule and preaching self-determination for the peoples of Turkey. This is a war "for little nationalities."

Scene II.—(a).—[This and the next section are heard on the Simultaniser.]

In the House of Commons, March, 1920, Mr. Lloyd George is seen replying to Mr. Asquith. He urges that we must govern the whole of Mesopotamia. It would be folly to abandon Mosul. It has great possibilities. This country has rich oil deposits.

Scene II. (b).—The French Chamber. Ex-Premier Briand insists that France must retain Mosul. It is rich in petrol. It was assigned to France by the Secret Treaty. The future in the coming era belongs to the nation which has most petrol.

Scene III.—In Cilicia, 1919-20. A British Force of Occupation is leaving its billets and packing up its tents. The Armenians gather round, regret its departure and express their fears. The officers are sullen and dejected. They explain to the Armenians that it is "politics." They don't understand. They French object to their remaining. This country now belongs to France. The Marseillaise is heard approaching. A small French force arrives.

Scene IV.—The same, a little later. Turkish and Arab forces attack the village. Many of the French troops are killed and wounded. They evacuate it. The Armenians are massacred. The village is burned. Over the camp fires the Arabs and Turks talk. The Arabs explain that they got their riffes from the British in Syria. They wonder why. They think the British and the French do not love each other. A Jewish trader, better educated than the rest, comes up and warms his hands. They ask him if he understands politics. He tells them there is oil in Mesul.

At this point the fragment ends. The remaining pages are torn and the great part indecipherable. From a few words still legibile in the remainder of the Oil film, it appears that further dissensions occurred between the British and the French. One scene shows an American invasion of Mexico with lurid happenings in the oilfields. Another appears to relate to some conflict between a Western Power and Bolshevik Russia for the possession of the Transcaucasian oilfield. The film was evidently a very long one, and the events which it records stretch far beyond 1920.—The "Daily Herald."

# A SENSATIONAL CASE.

## A WEALTHY MAHOMEDAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 4.

Justice Buckland presiding over the High Court sessions yesterday with the help of special jury commenced the trial of the sensational case in which Sulaiman Ariff Bham, a wealthy Mahomedan merchant, was charged with forgery, perjury, fabricating false evidence, and using as genuine false evidence. There were twelve charges against the accused who pleaded not guilty to all the charges. The Advocate General appeared for the Criwn. Mr. Norton represented the accused. In April 1918 the accused sold by two contracts some jute mill shares to Lyalka and Co., stock brokers but never delivered them. Lyalka and Co. then bought those shares in the market which were then sold at higher prices and sued the accused at the High Court, before Justice Rankin. During the hearing of that suit accusd produced a letter alleged to have been written by him to Lyalka and Co., to show that it was a gaming transaction. Lyalka and Co. said the never received that letter and suggested that Bham fabricated a copy and manipulated the contents of that letter and the peon book and the receipt. The accused also went into witness-box and swore that the letter in question was written under his instructions. When that suit was just about to end Bham gave up the plea of the gaming transaction and stated in open court that he did not intend to proceed further on the advice of his counsel. Judgment was given against Bham and papers were sent to the Government Solicitor for the prosecution of the accused. At first the accused was tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted him and sentenced him to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused moved the High Court and the judges presiding over the criminal bench set aside the conviction and sentence and directed the magistrate to commit the accused to the High Court sessions. Accordingly the magistrate committed the accused to sessions. The trial is proceeding.

# "WORK TO RULE" STRIKE.

## S. W. RAILWAYMEN'S DECISION.

### POLICY CONDEMNED BY MR. THOMAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 4.

The Conference of the South Wales railwaymen representing ten thousand workers decided to begin on May 3rd "work to rule" strike and to continue it until the minimum wage of £6 had been granted.

The railway leader, Mr. Thomas, speaking at Derby emphatically condemned the above strike policy and urged the adoption of English methods of warfare and fighting fair and openly. He asked the railwaymen to distinguish between anarchy and democracy.

### "INEFFECTIVE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 4.

The Rule-book strike of the South Wales railwaymen has proved ineffective.

## FRENCH STRIKE.

### SEAMEN AND DOCKERS MEETING WITH SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 4.

PARIS.—While the railway services continue practically normal owing to the help of the loyalists and volunteers, the strike of the seamen and dockers appears to be meeting with some success. For example, it is reported that all vessels at Marseilles have been abandoned by their crews and that over 2,000 passengers are stranded. Thousands of tons of merchandise are reported to be deteriorating. Government have taken measures to maintain the shipping services required for indispensable imports. It is thought that the miners are not likely to join in the strike, as their demand for pensions for the employees in the slate-quarries similar to those granted to the miners, has been granted.

## INDEMNITY BILL.

### 2ND READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 1 a.m. May 5.

In the Commons to-day, moving the cond reading of the Bill for indemnification against the consequences of the acts ne *bonafide but ultra vires* in connection with war duties, also for the validation of certain laws and military and other ntences Mr. Pollock said that amongst ther things it was desirable for th urpose of providing against possible acts such places as German South-West frica, New Guinea, Samoa, German East frica and Togoland especially between the me of actual surrender and formal handing over of the territory to the mandatories. He pointed out that where new territory was taken over by one of the Dominions or when one of the Dominions as given a mandate for it, it was possi.e for such a Dominion itself to validate cts by persons subject to its jurisdiction. here might, however, be an indefinite period for which it would be necessary to have an Imperial Parliament sanction. After considerable criticism of the domestic points and promises by the Attorney General of concessions in the committee the Imdemnity Bill passed second reading 210 votes to 28.

## BAKU.

### OCCUPIED BY BOLSHEVISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 4.

A message from Tiflis states that small Bolshevist forces occupied Baku unopposed after a short bombardment from the warships. The town is tranquil. The railway is intact.

## Official and Personal.

Governor General's assent has been given to the Calcutta Rent Act.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar is "standing as a candidate for election to the new Legislative Council in respect of one of the four seats for the City of Madras."

An Allahabad, message dated May 4, states:—

Repairs of Captain Ranza's biplane is progressing rapidly and the aviator expects to leave Allahabad for Calcutta on Thursday morning about 6 a.m.

# WAKE UP, PEOPLE!

## JALLIANWALA BAGH.

### CASH RECEIPTS 3½ LAKHS.

### 2½ LAKHS MORE WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Lala Girdharilal wires from Amritsar:—

Cash receipts for the Jallianwala Bag Memoral amount to Rs. 3,50,000. Two and a half lakhs more is immediately required for paying the price of the Bagh before the 7th instant. All persons who have already promised subscriptions or are desirous of paying now are requested to send same without delay. The Amritsar public bodies in every city, town and village, who are raising funds for this National Memorial will kindly transmit actual cash collections to Amritsar at once to enable the Committee to complete the bargain of buying up the Bagh for the nation. Further information received about the subscriptions in different places is as follows.—

Rangoon, Rs. 5,000; Gujranwala, Rs. 10,000; Mianwali, Rs. 100; Mutra, Rs. 100; Nowshera Rs. 200; Bhatia Volunteers, Calcutta, Rs. 6,380, the Gujrat Sabha, Ahmedabad, Rs. 5,000; Tuticorin Rs. 333; Kharagpur Rs. 670; Aligarh Rs. 800; the Home Rule League, Buldana Rs. 310; Ajmer Rs. 2,080; Yestmal Rs. 1,080; Simla Rs. 1,500; Amraoti Rs. 700; Rohtak, Rs. 500; Mhow Rs. 222; Moradabad Rs. 200 Peshawar, Rs. 2,000. Promises for more everywhere.

## INTERVIEW WITH SARDARI ALI.

### HIS SPEECH AT THE MOSQUE.

(From our Correspondent.)
MUSSUREE, May 4.

The interruption to the conference proceedings caused by the frontier incidents has not meant much decrease of work to the members of the two delegations, but in spite of this I have been able to have an interesting two hours conversation with the Chief Afghan envoy. There was a certain avoidance of controversial topics, the talk being confined generally to newspaper matters. The Sardar Ali retains a keen interest in his old profession. Mainly on account of that interest he consented to give me the following account of his first visit to the Juma Musjid, Mussooree, and an abstract of the remarks he made to the congregation. His account given clearly and carefully was translated and the translation after being written out was retranslated into Persian for his final consideration. The following account therefore may be accepted as authentic and is of considerable interest in view of the various exaggerated rumours that have been in circulation with respect to it. The Sardar Ali attended the Jumma Musjid on Friday April 16th. The Imam delivered the address and prayed for the Muslim Empire as is the custom all over the Muslim world without which indeed the prayer cannot be accepted, mentioning specially Sultan Wahid Uddin and Amir Amanullah Khan, the Kings of Turkey and Afganistan in virtue of his religious position in Afghanistan. The Sardar Ali than rose. He said he was greatly pleased to see a Mosque on this very high and distant pinnacle of the Himalayas which is so prominent a position in the country. As he had newly come to Mussooree he was greatly pleased to see such a large gathering of Musselmans there. Vicissitudes had befallen upon the holy places and the Khilafat of Islam and he knew that prayers were being offered up with much humility all over the Moslem World. Musselmans were in general troubled in spirit. He consoled the audience by repeating a verse of the holy Koran which showed that Islam was a religion revealed by God and the Almighty had taken the guarantee of its protection. Therefore, the Muslems should not be disappointed because it was God that would surely protect them. The Afghans were equally affected by the pain of which the whole Moslem world was complaining at present and he being the representative of more than one crore of Afghans presented it as being of greater importance than all their purely national interests. The very question of the holy places and the Khilafat before the benign Government of India which having such a vast relation the Muslim world and with her statesmanship and foresight would, he treat the Moslem sentiment with do nothing which might injure the emotions of Mussulmans. The then turned and pointed to a wall of the Mosque which mans that no regard would holy places and Khilafat, the cades was about to return would be opposed to the that Musselmans should up to the point of the must take place. The Government would attentively. In people present had given him

# HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

## LUSITANIANS (4) BEAT B. E. S. (OLD BOYS) (1.)

### A DECISIVE VICTORY.

The second round tie between these two teams attracted a large crowd of spectators on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Tuesday when the Lusitanians qualified themselves for the penultimate stage of the tournament by defeating the Bombay Educational Society's Old Boys from Byculla by four goals to one. On the day's play, the Lusitanians were decidedly the better team and but for erratic shooting would have won by a bigger margin. The standard of hockey was not up to much, but the Lusitanians were a brainier lot than their opponents. In fact, both in attack and defence, they were more collected and resourceful and showed greater understanding among themselves than the Byculla boys, who in their anxiety to score lost that balance of mind and at times resorted to desperate hitting, which did more credit to their physical demonstration than to any intelligent display of hockey. They were a sturdy and hardworking lot, but they absolutely lost judicious balance and it appeared at times that the hand was working more than the head. To be more pointed, some of them took to dirty tactics which certainly did not reflect any credit on the team. The Lusitanians after their game with the Karachi Rangers on Sunday, showed a distinctly improved form though there is yet a lot to be learnt by their defensive ranks in which Pais played with great judgment, coolness and resourcefulness. Martin also worked very hard in the half-line and was as quick in following up the progress of his forwards, as he was ready to fall back in times of stress. The forwards in spite of their clever passing bouts and tricky dodges which practically outwitted the B. E. S. Old Boys' half-line were a slow and lingering lot, as unwilling to fall back as they were inclined to resort to gallery play at times. Nelson D'Souza and Johnny D'Souza were seen to great advantage with their pretty passes which non-plussed the Byculla defence, some of whom went so far as to resort to questionable tactics with a view to holding the dashing Lusitanian forwards, at bay. This, after all, proved useless as in spite of all their tactics, they were practically nowhere during quite fifty minutes' play out of sixty. When they were four goals to the bad. Some desperate efforts ensued during the closing period when they kept the Lusitanians busyed scored their only goal—a decision which was challenged by both the spectators and players. But the umpire having goaled it nothing more should have been said—as he is the best judge of the situation—it being purely a question of fact.

THE GAME DESCRIBED.

The play began at 5-30 p.m. with series of fair exchanges in midfield but the aspect of affairs soon changed, as the Lusitanian forwards got going off a pass from Pais and Johnny D'Souza dribbled down the right with tricky dodges, which were more than what D'Avoine could cope with and passed on to Nelson D'Souza, who with great judgment neatly placed the ball in the net from amidst a melee, where the ordinary run of forwards would try to shoot for all he is worth.

Lusitanians ..... One goal.
B. E. S. Old Boys ..... Nil.

The Lusitanians continued to press and in spite of strenuous efforts by Jukes, Murray and Hazell the Byculla defence was in imminent danger again but a timely rush by Harper saved the situation and Sausman receiving the ball changed the venue of operations. The attack of he Byculla forwards was however, very disconcerted and their half-line lagged far too behind to make their thrusts effective. Exchanges grew very dull at this period, the defensive ranks on either side laking to hard returns. Eventually Jewell sprinted down the right and centred squarely but neither Brown, Kale or Garman was there to make the most of such a beautiful opportunity. They forced a short corner immediately after which also proved abortive. The Lusitanians put up a good defence in which Pais, Martin and Faria worked unstringly and with great judgment. It was now Lusitanians' turn to attack and a series of combined passig bouts proved ineffective as the Byculla defence persistently refused to be beaten again. Soon after half time was called with the score —

LUSITANIANS ..... One goal.
B. E. S. OLD BOYS ..... Nil.

After the usual respite the operations began with the Lusitanians attacking, vigourously. The pressure was well sustained for full five minutes after which, Marcus D'Souza scored the second goal for his side off a corner shot.

LUSITANIANS ..... Two goals.
B. E. S. (OLD BOYS). ..... Nil.

With confidence begotten of success, the Lusitanians were romping round the Byculla striking circle and after a couple of shots had missed the mark. Nelson D'Souza found the net again, scoring from an extremely difficult angle.

LUSITANIANS ..... Three goals.
B. E. S. (OLD BOYS) ..... Nil.

The exchanges thereafter were characterized by wild and reckless hitting in which "sticks" and "wrong sides" came galore. The Byculla defence at this stage seemed to have fallen to pieces and within the following two minutes Nelson D'Souza scored the fourth goal for his side which practically sealed the fate of the Byculla boys.

LUSITANIANS ..... Four goals.
B. E. S. (OLD BOYS) ..... Nil.

For the following ten minutes the Byculla forwards made desperate efforts to avoid the ignominy of a pointless defeat but were foiled in their attempts at scoring. Cyriaco D'Souza next got an opening and went down dodging past the Byculla halves and centred but the pass went abegging. Murray stopped another on rush from which the Byculla forwards made a rush for the Lusitanian goal. A short corner ensued and from the melee Kale sent in an uppish shot which rebounded into play off the chest of the goal-keeper but the Umpire having considered the goal-keeper standing beyond the line awarded a goal—a decision which was challenged by both players and spectators.

LUSITANIANS ..... Four goals.
B. E. S. (OLD BOYS) ..... One goal.

For the remaining few minutes the B. E. S. Old Boys continued to attack during which Faria got a nasty cut in the eye-brow and then, ensued a series of hard returns from back to back. No further score was recorded and the game ended in a win for the Lusitanians as stated.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians:—Sollis; Faria and Dominic; Martin, Pais and Pinto; Johnny D'Souza, Nelson D'Souza, Marcus D'Souza, Cyriaco D'Souza, and Saldanha.

B. E. S. (Old Boys):—Harper; Jukes and Murray; Hazell, Sausman, D'Avoine; Jewell Brown, Kale, Garman and Sinclair.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. McDermot.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Hornets v. Poona United.

THURSDAY'S GAME.

Grant Medical College v. National Sporting Club.

FRIDAY'S GAME.

(Semi-Final.)

N. W. Ry. (Lahore) v. Lusitanians.

## CONQESTION IN POLICE COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My brother practitioners at the Bar in, and the Bench of, the Police Courts will bear me out that the anvil of testing the British justice in India is in the Criminal Courts rather than in the Civil Courts. The masses at large throng more to the Criminal Courts for getting justice in cases relating to their liberty of speech and action, safety of their persons, their property, their honour and reputation. These are their birthright as the citizens of the British Empire. But the law should neither delay in securing these rights to the one who is innocent of the charge and in depriving of them those who are guilty of criminal offences. The masses look to these Courts that the administration of justice is not delayed without a good ground; otherwise it means more expenses and lengthy period of arrest before the judgment—a suspense which positively affects the health and morals of the people so placed. We have heard of Royal Commission on Jails, etc., but we have never heard of a Commission for investigating the grievances of the masses, of the Bench and the Bar relating to the Criminal Courts. There may be so many, but I propose to disclose here only one. I hope, Sir, through your paper the grievance of the masses will soon reach the redressing hand and with your support the needful will be done long before the disappointment becomes discontentment. The grievance is that there is more work than the present number of Presidency Magistrate could possibly do in spite of their working full time.

The more Bombay has grown with rows houses both in the length and breadth of the City, the larger has become the number of prosecutions under the Municipal Act. On the the top of this the most popular Rent Acts—the only bulwark of the tenants as against the landlords: but for these Acts landlords would have prepared the way for Bolshevism in Bombay—have caused large number of cases on the boards of the Magistrates. I have very often experienced that the cases in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates are postponed mostly for "want of time." The Bench cannot be blamed for this. They have to work for a limited hours of the day. But whenever there is a congestion of work I have observed the Magistrates have willingly carried on the work to the late hours of the evening and sometimes on their off days; of course without extra remuneration for the overtime work—a stronger reason for their going out on strike. Only in the last week the learned Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khairaz, said in the open Court that he never liked to put off the cases for want of time but when there is a large number of charge sheets he would prefer to take the cases of those in custody first, but in doing so the Court Day closes with a large number of cases left unheard. He deprecated this and suggested that an additional Magistrate be appointed to avoid the congestion and inconvenience to the public. I would, therefore, suggest that the Government would be well advised, if they appointed an extra Magistrate to try Rent and Municipal cases. Perhaps this suggestion will be objected to on the ground of concentrating all such work from various divisions of the City. But this has the advantage of securing the decision of the case on the first hearing rather than involve the expenses and inconvenience of more than one hearing.

In conclusion, Sir, I may add that notwithstanding the creation of a new Court at Girgaum the number of trying Magistrates has remained the same, and consequently there has neither been a proportional decrease of work per Magistrate nor has increased the rapidity of disposing of the work. The Mazagon Court at present is without its full strength. If the suggestion given above is followed the lower part of the Mazagon Court can well accommodate an additional Magistrate for trying the prosecutions under the Municipal and Rent Acts.—I remain Yours, etc.

IBRAHIM S. HAJI.

Above Post Office No. 9.
Bombay.

# Martial Law In Ceylon.

## A HARROWING SIDELIGHT.

### OFFICIAL MAGI AND ENDLESS "CATENA."

Mr. Eardley Norton continues his "Reminiscences—Ceylon" in the "Looker-On". A harrowing sidelight is thrown on the system of summary Court-Martials and the incredible hurry in which they decided cases before them.

Three years ago, my letter to Mr. Bonar Law having been ignored, I received a communication from the brother of one of my clients, Hewavitarne, in which he enclosed me the photographic reproduction appearing on the opposite page of a letter to himself from the Private Secretary to the then Governor of Ceylon. I can only observe that Hewavitarne was innocent, that his defence was true, that the prosecution was palpably false and that no magistrate in India upon such a record would have committed or convicted. Yet Counsel were shouldered out, their arguments ignored, their cross-examination fettered, the legitimate Law Courts brushed aside. Military conceptions of making examples were substituted for the patient hearing of trained and impartial Judges, and ferocity was substituted for fair-play. The performances in Ceylon, the Punjab and the United Provinces would have been impossible in England where Parliament exercises a watchful supervision over intending wrong-doers, and where the Press is not the handmaid of Government. Riots and arson and murder are as abhorent to myself and my cloth as they can be to the most critical of Viceroys, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors. But abhorent also are the intolerable suspension of the ordinary courts and the replacement of sane Judges by autocrats who confess they shoot unarmed men and women to avoid being made the jest of the vulgar crowd. Commonsense revolts against the breaking of the peace by the poor. It does not with equal force revolt always against the breaking of the peace by the rich. That which is a crime in the peasant becomes a virtue in a Viceroy. Englishmen blamed Germany for hurrying on the trial of an English Nurse and an English merchant-service Captain. What Englishmen have blamed Lord Chelmsford for depriving the accused at Lahore of Counsel, or his Lieutenants for the "Massacre in the Garden," or the order which forced Indians to crawl on their stomachs through the public street as tribute to the prestige of Great Britain? There is undoubedly discontent in India and I believe it is spreading. But is it either honest or prudent to shut our eyes to the "hubris" of those in power or deny that we, as a nation, have in some measure contributed, by screening our culprits, to the wavering faith in British Justice? When Sir Robert Chalmers was permitted to go unpunished for his misrule in Ceylon, a premium was placed on misrule on corresponding lines in India. If shooting could lead to a coronet in Colombo why should Simla be not decked out in strawberry leaves, or the Punjab playfully tickle three balls on a band of gold? The people in India are losing their old, living faith in an Englishman's word. And, if the declining belief hurt our pride, with the record of the last few years before us who can blame them? Surely the moral value of our bond was a possession worth preservation. What other Nation in the world owned a prouder or a more valuable security? We are frittering it away in our adoration of the official Magi. Is it not worth our while to arrest the decay before the timbers be eaten through to the core? Those who agree should make common cause against the insufferable egotism of the wrong-doers on the Hills who delegate their authority to, and then support the misdeeds of, the wrong-doers in the plains. The Viceroy delegates to a Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor delegates to a Colonel, the Colonel abuses his trust, the Lieutenant-Governor supports his Colonel, and the Viceroy supports his Lieutenat—and so it goes on, an endless "catena" of cloaking wrong on the immoral and indefensible maxim that authority must be supported at all hazards. Would not Lord Fisher (unless he were himself in authority) "Sack the lot"?

(To be continued.)

Referring to this, the "Looker-On" writes: "Perhaps the Ceylon Government, like the average gillie, thought that Moors were meant to be shot over."

The "Looker-On" publishes the facsimile of the letter received by the brother of one of Mr. Eardley Norton's clients after the client's death:

Queen's Manse, Colombo.
18th July, 1917.

Sir,

I am directed by his Excellency to inform you that he has had occasion in connection with the case of your late brother to refer to the unpublished evidence given before the Police Enquiry Commission to see whether it had any bearing on the case.

In the evidence given in October 1915 before the Commission by two members of the Civil Service statements occur as to events in the Pettah on the 1st of June which incidentally tend to support the evidence given in your brother's defence as to the time at which the looting of the Crystal Palace took place. One of the officers has since died and the other is serving with His Majesty's Forces in Europe, and it is impossible therefore to refer further to them; but His Excellency thinks it highly probable that if these statements had been before the Court Martial, it would have given your brother the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him.

It is unnecessary to add that the fact that these officers were in the Pettah on that morning and might give relevent evidence was not realised at the time of your brother's trial.

In the circumstances I am desired to convey to you and the other members of the late Mr. Hewavitarne's family an expression of His Excellency's sincere sympathy and regret.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
R. H. WHEATROW,
Private Secretary to the Governor.

## AYURVEDIC COLLEGE HARDWAR.

The Hon. Lala Sukhbir Sinha, President of the Managing Committee of the abave College, writes:—

A movement has been made to establish an Ayurvedic College with a Hospital Dispensary at Rishi-Kul, Hardwar, on modern lines and for this purpose I went to Calcutta on the 12th instant in a deputation with Lala Baldeo Singh of Dehra Dun, R. B. Lala Saligram of Lucknow, Lala Anand Sarup of Muzaffarnagar, and Lala Manohar Lal of Saharanpur, to consult medical experts about the scheme and to collect funds for the above College. The proposal was taken there with much sympathy by the medical men such as the Hon. Dr. Sir Niiratan Sirkar, Col. S. P. Sarvadhkari and Mahamahopadhya Kaviraj Gananati Sen and Kaviraj Jamini Bhushan Roy. The Marwari gentlemen also expressed their willingness to give their full support. More than a lakh is expected from the beneficent Marwari community. The U. P. Government also has been graciously pleased to promise substantial financial support provided that "a strong Committee of Hindu gentlemen is appointed who will be responsible for the movement and that the Committee has raised a subscription sufficient to ensure that adequate buildings are constructed (say one and a half lakh) and that an endowment fund of one lakh is subscribed.

The estimates and plans for the buildings of the College, Dispensary, Hospital and Hostels have been outlined and are under preparation. Land has been purchased at Rishi-Kul, Hardwar, and a governing body as well as a Managing Committee will shortly be formed. The prospectus can be had from the Rishi-Kul Office, Hardwar, and plans can be seen there. The support of charitable Hindu gentlemen from all quarters is solicited for this noble cause.

## ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA May 4.

The District Magistrate of Alipur commenced to-day the hearing of the case in which Mr. Brewin, Superintendent of Stores Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation has been prosecuted for having criminally misappropriated the sale proceeds of about 5,000 lbs. of copper. Mr. Simmons Deputy Agent of the Calcutta Electric Corporation in his evidence stated that the accused on the 7th, 8th and 11th February last sold to one gentleman, nearly 5,000 lbs. of cooper from the company's godown at Ultadingi but did not credit the sale proceeds to the company's account. The accused was only appointed as store-keeper and was not authorised to sell anything on his own responsibility. The fraud was discovered subsequently and Mr. Simmons interviewed the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Armstrong and afterwards laid a formal complaint with the police which resulted in the launching of the present case. The case is proceeding.

The Government have sanctioned the affiliation of the Karnnatak Education Society's College from June 1920, for the purposes of the First Year and Intermediate Examinations, the admissions being limited to 100 and 70 respectively.

## POSTAL COMMITTEE.

### BATCH SYSTEM OF WORK ADVOCATED

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 3.

The Postal Committee resumed its sitting to-day, when it examined two further witnesses one from U. P. and the other from the Punjab.

MR. M. A. SULLIVAN.

Mr. Michael Allen Sullivan, Postmaster, Allahabad( was the first witness examined. (He represented the clerks, postmen and menials of Allahabad). Questioned by the President Mr. Sullivan pressed that split duties should be entirely abolished or if this abolition would involve the public into serious inconvenience, the existing staff should be strengthened by cent p.c. so as to facilitate the introduction of the batch system. Nothing short of this could satisfy the legitimate demand of his men. He was sorry to inform the Committee that some of the present staff of nonmatrics, were a dead weight on his office. He could not encourage men of better calibre to join the department and stiffen its working and add to its efficiency. He assured the Committee that if better conditions of life were introduced, the next 4 years would find the post offices managed by efficient men. They could not do away with their present staff but to safeguard the future and to better the tone of the department he would recommend that starting with Rs. 50, an efficiency bar should be fixed at Rs 100 to ensure that even a peon retired on a living wage. As a reult of both mechanical and intellectual nature of work lower and upper divisions should be introduced in order that better qualified men may find an opening for their intellectual capacity to carry them further than an ordinary run of clerk might reach. Thus the upper grade should commence with Rs. 60 and go direct up to Rs 200. Of course, recruitment for this grade would be open to men in the lower grade who by means of their capacity show that they deserved it and in absence of good men among the existing staff direct recruitment to this grade should be made wherein mainly graduates should be selected. If the efficiency bar was fixed lower than hundred there would be great dissatisfaction among clerks. He would advocate raising the price of a postcard to two pice and that of a letter to an anna. This would surely bring crores of revenue, thereby enabling Government to use those funds for bettering the hard lot of postal clerks.

TRAINING SCHOOLS NOT WANTED.

Replying to Sir Henry Ledgard witness did not favour establishment of training schools for posal works, Six months, practical training in posts would do more good than two years abstract training in a school.

Examined by Mr. R. B. Rangachari, Mr. Sullivan contended that appointments above Rs. 200 should be made by postmasters by nomination subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. It was ripe time to delegate some powers to the postmaster to enable him to get work out of men.

Questioned by Mr Sarma he said qualified signaller in a post office should not be allotted to change apointment to the telegraph department. Here witness added, since he is a telegraphis why not give him in the post office the pay which he would get when he goes to the telegraph department. Why should he then go over there? Continuing further witness remarked assuming that the postal department should not give him equal opportunities with the telegraph department, the man must be ready to transfer. Speaking for the R. M. S staff he would urge erection of rest houses at every station provided with reasonable furniture and accommodation in the mail van should be doubled.

MR. HIRA SINGH.

Mr. Hira Singh an inspector from Peshawar was next witness. He strongly advocated time scale with retrospective effect from 1st March 1920. In no case should the efficiency bar be fixed below Rs. 200 in view of the fact that the security of life was in danger in Peshawar and such other places 30 per cent. frontier allowance should be sanctioned. The time test was obselete and should be revised to suit the altered conditions. Split duties were an intolerable burden and should be replaced by the batch system which would necessitate 100 per cent. increase in the staff. In order to secure efficiency of the department training schools, say three should be established in each province to train candidates before they join the postal service.

Replying to Mr. Sarma witness suggested that instead of creating upper and higher division an examination should be held after five years service of a clerk, if he so desired, to select him for the supervisory grade rising from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. At this stage the Committee adjourned till Wednesday.

## MADRAS LIBERAL LEAGUE.

### AGAINST "NON-CO-OPERATION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 3.

The first annual meeting of the Madras Liberal League was held on Saturday last at the Gokhale Hall, with Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer in the chair, the annual report which was adopted showed that the League which began with 18 members on the roll has now 109 members. On the motion of Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the following resolution was adopted.

"That while fully sympathising with their Moslem fellow-countrymen, in their desire to, save Constantinople and the homelands of the Turkish race for the Sultan of Turkey and to secure Moslem control over the Holy places of Islam, the League desires to dissociate itself from and expresses its emphatic disapproval of the policy of non-co-operation which involving as it does the refusal to serve the Crown especially in the police and military services and to refuse to pay taxes is fraught with disastrous consequences to the Country.

The following Office-bearers were elected for the new year: Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer President and L. A. Govindaragava Iyer Vice President and Messrs. G. A. Natesan and T. R. Venkatarama Satrigal as Secretaries.

# CORK INQUEST

## POLICE ADMISSIONS.

### LORD FRENCH AS WITNESS.

We reproduce below further reports of the Cork Tragedy inquest during mail week, as they appeared in the "Daily Herald":—

Friday, April 9.

Sergeants and constables from various police barracks filed one by one into the witness-box at the resumed inquest on the murdered Lord Mayor of Cork, yesterday, and stated stolidly that they had seen nothing and heard nothing on the night in question. So aloof was their attitude that no one, in answer to the questions repeatedly put by Mr. Lynch, K.C. (for the next-of-kin of Alderman MacCurtain), could say whether any attempt had been made to trace the actual murderers.

A few significant admissions were made, however.

Constable McCarthy, started by saying that no rifles were, to his knowledge, taken out of the barrack-room in which he slept on the night of March 10. He then said that he saw some go out of the police barrack, but could not say whether they carried rifles or not. Later he admitted that he heard shots fired after the party had gone out. This he hastily qualified by saying that the shots appeared to be farther away than King-street. When he owned that he saw the men coming back, Mr. Lynch swiftly asked him: "Did you see the rifles put back in the racks?" "No," replied the constable, "but I heard a noise as if they were being put back after the men returned."

Constable Roche, of the police headquarters, Union-quay, said that one sergeant and two constables were on patrol on the night of the murder, but there was no record of this in the barrack diary. Nor was there any record of a sergeant and six constables having gone out on duty in plain clothes. He also admitted that a constable from Middleton slept in the barracks that night, but there was no record of this fact in the diary.

## POLICE CONSTABLES AMBUSHED.

Saturday, April 10.

Interesting admissions were made by District-Inspector Swainzy at the resumed inquest yesterday on the dead Lord Mayor of Cork.

Mr. Lynch, K.C., for the next-of-kin, carried the witness back to the night of March 10, nine days before the murder. Mr. Swainzy said he was aware that a number of police were out of barracks that night with their rifles, and he believed that as a result two claims for malicious injuries had been lodged. Asked if he approved of the fact that the barracks diary contained no reference to the fact that men left the station that night with rifles, he answered, "No." Mr. Swainzy, who said it was impossible for him to do all he was supposed to do, further said he had not checked the ammunition on March 11. He did on the 27th, but could not say when before, if at any time, ammunition was missing.

A DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. W. F. O'Connor, recalled by Mr. Lynch, stated that shortly before 1 o'clock on the morning of the 20th (when the murder took place) he heard a body of men pass his house on Patrick's Hill. They made the sound of men marching regularly with heavy tread.

Did they move away in military fashion?—Certainly—as a body.

Did you form an opinion at the time that they belonged to a disciplined body?—Certainly.

And what disciplined body did you form the opinion they belonged to?

Mr. Wolfe objected. Was the doctor, he asked, being examined as an expert on military matters. There should be some limit.

Mr. Lynch: In your opinion, doctor, was that body of men either military or police?—Police. (Applause from many of the audience.)

While cycling yesterday morning from Rearcross to Nenport (Co. Tipperary) Petty Sessions, three police constables were ambushed and fired upon.

Two of the constables, McCarthy and Finn, succumbed to their injuries, and the third, named Byrne, is mortally wounded.

## VICEROY AS WITNESS.

Tuesday, April 13.

As yesterday's hearing of the Cork inquest was about to be closed the foreman handed to the coroner a note from the jury asking, in view of the fact that, from statements in the Press, the authorities in Dublin Castle knew who were the murderers of the Lord Mayor, that Lord French and Sir John Taylor, Assistant Under-Secretary, should be summoned as witnesses.

The Coroner said that in accordance with the wishes of the jury he would at once issue summonses requiring the attendance of Lord French and Sir John Taylor. Having learned from the Press that these gentlemen were capable of giving evidence, he thought the jury had adopted a very proper course—a course which he would assist in carrying out to the utmost of his power.

[The jury's request is the sequel to Lord French's amazing declarations to an interviewer.]

## FIZZ BATHS.

A new device has been added to the amenities of Harrogate, in the shape of an Aeration bath, which produces the sensation of lying in a bottle of lemonade without letting off the fizz. The patient reclines at full length in mineral water, through which a blizzard of compressed air is forced.

As a variant on the molten wax and whirlpool baths, this fresh excitement promises to add the new sensation which frazzled nerves require to shock them into quiescence.—The "Daily Chronicle."

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### MR. HORNIMAN'S FUTURE.

#### "MEMBER FOR INDIA."

The "Sanj Vartaman" writes:—

While we are so loudly and so persistently clamouring for the return of Mr. Horniman to the field of his glorious labours, let us bear in mind the following ever-wise words of the great bard of Avon:

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harms, which the wise powers
Deny us for our good, so find we profit,
By losing of our prayers.

And again:

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

These are words of comfort, indeed, of much hope. While we are anxious for the return of our lost friend in our midst, who would deny that an all-knowing Divinity, for whom the future is not a sealed book might be shaping a course, which, in His divine wisdom, might shape our ends to our infinite good and profit. We have already pointed out in a previous article, that Mr. Horniman came to Bombay at a particularly favourable psychological moment. Slowly but surely, the people were finding themselves, and awakening to the perception of a new horizon with a new and a rejuvenated India looming large in the distant future. Thanks to the formation of the Indian National Congress, and the indefatigable and patriotic exertions of its early founders and leaders, the distance was getting sensibly abridged and the culminating point in the ambitions of the people was reached when in 1906 India's Grand Old Man unfurled the banner of Home Rule in the Congress at Punjab, Dadabhai Naoroji was as much a seer as he was a patriot and with unfailing precision he pointed out that the final goal of all the political ferment in India was complete Home Rule for India after the pattern of the self-governing British Overseas Dominions. This lead from India's greatest patriot and political worker was an inspiration to thousands of silent political workers, and, incentive to those who were timidly sulking. Much water had run under the bridges between 1906 and 1913, in which latter year Mr. Horniman came to Bombay and took charge of the "Bombay Chronicle." Wise and observant journalist that he was, he must at once have realised that the seed for political reforms was already sown that the ground turned fallow once again. His work was the work of an educative political propagandist, thus under him the seed thrived and the ground showed signs of a brilliant harvest. When matters were so poised, he was suddenly spirited away from his active field of action. For one full year, we have clamoured for his return, but the powers are adamant, and unless Sir George Lloyd does that, which, we all expect him to do, the chances of his early return in our midst are few and far between. Now, however much we might miss him, the future does not appear to us to be dismal. We have already seen that during his enforced absence from India, Mr. Horniman has not remained idle in England. A man of his activity and energy is not likely to brood over his misfortune or to eat his head off in idle and bootless regrets. He is a man of action and work is his second nature. Now, we have always urged that for India's political salvation, work in England is most essential. Now here is a God-sent opportunity. Let us turn our as well as Mr. Horniman's misfortune into India's blessing. In other words let him stay in England and serve India from that vantage ground. But in order that he might serve this country to the utmost, two essential things must be done. Mr. Horniman is a poor man and therefore the first essential is to provide him with ample sinews of war (money), and in order that his field of action may be as wide and useful as possible, he should be induced to enter the House of Commons. Mr. Horniman in Parliament will be a sight for the gods and will create panic amongst the tin-gods in India as well as in England. From the floor of the House of Commons he will be able to answer his traducers, and will be virtually in a position "to beard the lion in his den, a Douglas in his castle." In addition, he will be a tower of strength on the side of those noble and selfless men, who are heroically working on behalf of India. But for all this to happen, money is badly needed. Members of the House of Commons now get £400 per annum. But this sum is not adequate. India must establish a fund that could supply at least £1,000 yearly. The "member for India" must devote all his time for India's services and, above all, he should be beyond the reach of poverty's pinch. A thousand pounds a year is not at all a big sum for the whole of India, if we could earnestly work out the suggestion that we have thrown out. A Bright, a Fawcett, a Bradlaugh and a Wedderburn, did great services to India as members for India. With their example before us, let us avail ourselves of the present opportunity and turn a valued friend's misfortune (of course after his full consent) into a blessing for India. Who knows, but, after all in the long run, Mr. Horniman's deportation may turn out a blessing in disguise.

### A CORRECTION.

Rai Bahadur Chiranjilal Bagla wires from Hathras:—

"Correst the name of the military officer who was concerned in the outrageous act against the ladies who were travelling in second class by the Bombay-Delhi Express from Nasik to Hathras and were insulted and turned out from a compartment at Bhansi on 19th April at 10 p.m. The officer's name is not Captain Butler, but Captain R. Bucknell of the Second K. E. O. Gurkhas, Dehra Dun, as ascertained from an authoritative source."

### THE "DAILY HERALD" AND POLAND.

#### THE GAGGING ORDER.

The following appeared in the "Daily Herald" in mail week—

"The Daily Herald recently sent a special correspondent to Warsaw.

He has now returned, and reports that he was officially told by the Polish Foreign Office—,

(1) That no telegrams intended for the "Daily Herald" would be allowed to pass out of Poland.

(2) That inasmuch as Poland was at war with Soviet Russia, and the "Daily Herald" was a staunch defender of the enemy of Poland, any attempt on his part to collect information or to correspond with the "Daily Herald," would render him liable immediate arrest.

Our readers may judge from that how much reliance can be placed on stories that are allowed to come out of Poland. They will also understand that the Polish Government is both ashamed and afraid t let the truth be told about their actions."

### SATARA MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 4.

The second sessions of the Satara District Mahomedan Educational Conference will be held at Mahableshwar on the 15th and 16th instant. Mr. Haji Yusuff Sobani, patron of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay will preside. The Hon. Sirdar Gholam Jilani of Wai is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. It is expected that a large number of Mahomedans from the different talukas and those gentlemen on the hills for the season will attend the Conference.

### OBSTINATE POSTCARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The enclosed postcard bears the postal date mark of the 25th April 1920 (Bombay). It reached Ahmedabad on th 27th April 1920 and bears that day's stamp. From the contents of the post card you would see that my friend had written me see him on the station on the morning of the 27th.

Obstinate post card! Why would it travel after the writer?—Yours, etc.

SAMALDAS GANDHI.

### CALCUTTA POLICE CONSTABLES.

#### INCREASE OF PAY UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

In response to the memorial recently submitted to the Governor by the head constables and constables of the Calcutta Police, asking for an increase of pay in view of the enhanced prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life, the Commissioner of Police is informed that the Government is considering the percentage of increase to be given to the Calcutta Police force and in the meanwhile has sanctioned the supply of boots and shoes, free of cost to head constables.

### GOOD CASE AND BETTER LOGIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In continuation of your Friday's leader may I be permitted to add that now when Mr. Montagu has destroyed the case against Mr. Horniman and left the decision Sir George Lloyd, it is the plain duty of our Governor who prefers action to the talk about rights to do to Mr. Horniman "some" justice. Is n't it beter to do a good thing even late than never to do it at all? I am sure Sir G. Lloyd will accord lear proof of his practical sympathy to all India not only by removing all ban against Mr. Horniman but also by refunding the security taken from "The Chronicle" during abnormal times. I hope his Excellency will cooly ponder over the effect which his statesmanlike acts would produce upon the public of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

S. A. C.

### EAST AFRICAN SETTLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Perhaps it will interest your readers to know how the European settlers in ast Africa regard our leaders and thos ympathetic Englishmen who work for us the interests of the fair name of the ritish Empire.

The London correspondent of the "East frican Standard" reviewing the activies of Sir Edward Northey, the Governor British East Africa in England in conection with the question of "Elective Govrnment," writes in its issue of the 10th pril, 1920, as follows:—"Sir Edward has requently called attention over this country the introduction into the Council of the ective element and always appreciatively, t it is true he is under no illusion as to 'the increasing and exaggerated claims" of the resident Indians for representation Any one who knows East Africa is aware at with the exception of a few of the leaders the majority of the Indian residents are not even judged on their standard of high class and the agitation now being initiated and carried on by such men as "Mr. Andews, who is a pure agitator. will hardly have the effect anticipated." One would indeed be pretty safe in arriving at the conclusion that the authorities have no intention of permitting either British East Africa or any other part of Africa which they can "influence to be regarded as an Indian Colony".

By an Indian Colony he evidently means the elementary right of settlement for Indians in Africa.

After going through this letter, would not an Imperialist even of the most meagre type put the question to himself what the fate of the Empire, would be if the Empire possessed more than half a dozen of such responsible statesmen.

If we cannot be just, let us at least be gical.—Yours, etc.

N. ANANTANI BIHARILAL.

### SUBJECTS OF INDIAN STATE AND FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One cannot help regretting that the ew electoral system disfranchises the subjects of the Native States on the ground that they were born in Native States. Do not the Native States owe allegiance to the British Crown? Are not the subjects of the Native States settled in the different parts of India, loyal to His Majesty and have they not done their best to help the Government? Then why no franchise? To deny them the right of voting is grave injustice and robbing them of their birth right.

Most of the cloth-merchants of the Mulji Jetha and Laxmidas Markets, the cotton-merchants who are chiefly Marwaris, Cutchis and Kathiawaris; the grain and seed merchants, as well as many dealing in shares, are all subjects of the Native States; many are Bankers and Mill-owners in the highest esteem of Government. Should such an important class of people be debarred from the right of voting?

Hoping fervently that the leaders as well others interested in the welfare of the Native States might move in the matter—Yours, etc.

MOTILAL BAWALAL.

Mr. G. D. Moore (Bombay) of the B. B. and C. I. Railway having been transferred to a higher appointment, the guards and shunting guards of the District Traffic Department recently presented him with an address marking their appreciation of his services. The same staff had collected a fund and out of that, a sum of Rs. 501 (five hundred and one rupees) has now been presented to the Consumptives' Homes Society for the maintenance of poor patients at the Sanatorium at Dharampore (Simla Hills).

### MILKING COWS WITH UNCLEAN HANDS.

#### ENGLISH "GOWLI" FINED.

For having milked cows while his hands were unclean, and for having permitted dirty cows to be milked, Frank Padfield, of Wembley Farm Dairy, Wembley, was at Wealdstone in mail week ordered to pay £6 6s., the costs of the prosecution, and £1 12s. court fees.

Dr. C. E. Goddard, medical officer of health, spoke to visiting the farm, where he found the defendant milking two of the cows. Padfield's hands were very dirty, and he was wearing a very old and dirty smock.

Dirty milk, the doctor added, was a fluid swarming with germs, and a source of danger to invalids and children. Witness had no complaint to make of the quality of the milk supplied by the man.

Defendant's solicitor said Padfield had been in the occupation of the farm for 40 years. Many reports on the milk he supplied had been made, and it was always found to be of the best quality.

It was difficult for defendant to accommodate himself to modern scientific ideas and ways of doing these things.—The "Daily Chronicle."

### MRS. BESANT & MR. TILAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A propos of the correspondence on the above subject appearing in the "Chronicle" of Saturday's date, Mr. S. V. Rao accuses Mr. Tilak and his papers of writing rotten nonsense and indulging in attacks of a personal nature. Permit me to point out that if that is really the state of affairs, the parties concerned have been driven to adopt the policy, complained of, by the attitude of Mrs. Besant and her paper alone. What has Mr. Rao to say about "New India" questioning the honour of Mr. Patel by stating that Mr. Patel was the worst representative chosen by the National Congress to men and women of honour in England. If this is not rotten nonsense and an attack of a personal nature those who think so are surely degenerating.

Thus it is obvious that Mr. Rao has been accusing others for what is actually being done by his great Guru and her paper.

The ever-changing policy has been a special feature of Mrs. Besant's character and her followers, though fortunately very few indeed, have not been wanting in emulating her example in this respect. This fact is too well-known to need any proof here. What's the good of Mr. Rao denying that? No person having knowledge of Arithmetic will deny that two and two make four unless he is a lunatic.

As regards Mrs. Besant's work against the Congress, which is the main point at issue, let Mr. Rao refer to the back number of the "Chronicle" wherein appeared a letter from Mr. Horniman stating that 'Mrs. Besant was working with the Moderates', whose only idea of serving the country was by opposition to the Nationalist delegates who were the country's accredited Agents.

Much more than necessary is being said of Mrs. Besant's services but does any of her followers know what amount of disservice has been done by such statements as "Punjab disorders were backed up by foreign money" whispered in the ears of Simla bureaucrats and "Brickbats must be answered by bullets" made in the "New India?"—Yours, etc.,

VIJAYASHAM.

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## TURKEY AND MOSLEMS.

### PROF VASWANI'S VIEWS.

The "New Times" publishes the following report of Prof. Vaswani's speech on the Khilafat delivered as chairman of the public meeting, held at Karachi (Sindh), the other day.

This week is holy. We are not here in a temper conventionally called "political"; we are here in a higher spirit, that of devotion to the common good. That is the spirit of religion. We Moslems and Hindus, are common worshippers, to-day, in a temple more stately than any *mandir or masjid*—the new temple of Indian nationality. None should enter a temple with any thought of ill-will, any hate in his heart; and we are together on this occasion with ill-will towards none. Islam means, literally, peace; and the true Mussulman is he who strives to be at peace with man and God. We are in the new temple also, as servants of the Truth, of *Satya*. Than Truth there is no higher Dharma—such is the teaching of the Hindu scriptures; and my Muslim friends will remember what the very first Khalifa of Islam taught. It is treason, he said, to conceal truth from the rulers. Faithless, indeed are they who, to gain their private ends, flatter officials; loyal to the nation are they who speak the truth and suffer for the truth knowing that all suffering is passing that Truth alone conquers—nought else, nought else.

What do we want? What do the Muslims demand? What is this Khilafat matter about? The Muslim demand is so reasonable and just, that my wonder is how Europe can afford to trample upon it. The demand is twofold; first that the Moslem Holy Places should be under the control of the Khalifa. These are Mecca, Medina and other places in the "Isle of Arabia". The Muslim motive is not commercial; Islam does not like modern Europe, worship Mammon as its God; the "Isle of Arabia" is a poor place; but it has something more precious to the Muslim than silver and gold; it enshrines the dust of the Prophets of old, the "Isle of Arabia" is to the Muslim, Holy; it is to him an Isle of God. Can a Khalifa be a real Khalifa who has no status in the "Isle of Arabia"? "But what can we do?" says the Supreme Council; Arabia wants freedom; and must it not have it on the principle of *self-determination*? Strange argument this from a nation that has not yet applied the principle of self-determination to India and Ireland and Egypt! We in India have learnt by bitter experience to cherish freedom as the highest, holiest thing; and Indians will rejoice in the thought of Arab's freedom; but his freedom can be easily reconciled with the Khilafat claims, if, indeed, Europe really desires not to disturb the integrity of.

### ISLAM'S WORLD-BROTHERHOOD.

Let Arabia have autonomy with the Turkish Empire; surely Islam has to lose by Arabia's "independence" under British protection but has everything to gain by Arabia's "independence" under the Khalifa of Islam.

The second Muslim demand is a corollary of the first. If the Khalifa is to be a real Khalifa if he is to defend the Holy Places of Islam, he should have navy, army and economic resources such as may really secure him the status of a strong Muslim power. Hence the necessity of his retaining his dominions in Europe and Asia. Unfortunately, Europe has been busy for over 40 years with its plans of partitioning Turkey. It was in 1878 that the treaty of Berlin was signed; that Treaty has been rightly criticised by the great souled Englishman, Morley, as "an extensive partition of the Turkish Empire", as "the virtual ratification of the policy of bag and baggage." Students of history know, also of the "Cyprus Convention", the secret agreement by which England snatched Cyprus from the Turk under the convenient excuse of managing "reforms" in Asiatic Turkey! Why is England anxious to undertake the task of "reforming" other countries? Such "altruism" only shocks world conscience when it ends in exploitation! France snatched Morocco from Turkey Italy took Tripoli, and England once again, with professions of "reforms" occupied Egypt! The motive was imperialistic, the excuse altruistic To-day, the Powers of Europe was to partition Turkey still further; and altruistic professions are again in evidence. France wants Smyrna; it has rich mines and oil fields. England wants Mesopotamia. Mr. Churchill says the English hold on it must not be relaxed; it is rich in industrial possibilities and will help in paying off the Empire's war debts! England seeks to pursue a policy of "peaceful penetration" in the East. As to France and Italy an English paper confessed, the other day, that "French and Italian claims to Adalia and Cilicia are purely imperialistic." Must Turkey be sacrificed on the altar of capitalist imperialistic ambitions of European powers?—India lifts up her voice against this plan of Europe; and India says she has a right to make her voice heard. India is a member of the League of Nations; Indian Mussulmans did much to inflict defeat on Turkey in the war; India is given reforms which cannot work in an atmosphere of unrest such as must continue if the Khilafat matter is not settled in accord with Muslim claims; and who knows what may be the developments of Muslim unrest in the East? God forbid! But should the day come when Egypt and Afghanistan and Persia and Asiatic Turkey succumb to the allurements of advancing Bolshevism and the appeals of Mustapha Kamal Bey and that beautiful, remarkable woman-leader of Turkey, Halid Hanum—should the day come—India that only last year paid for military expenditure 85 crores out of a total revenue of 73½ crores, India will be called upon again to pay heavily for war in the East; and it is India's clear duty at this hour to lift up her voice and say to the Government. For the sake of India and the East, for the sake of world peace, do not have a wrong solution of the Khilafat problem.

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The report of the Enquiry Committee into the Dehra Dun accident, will be first submitted to Mr. Harvey, Agent, O. and R. Sailway, who is at Simla.

The annual general meeting of the Postal Club, Calcutta, was held on the 27th April at the Club premises, when various resolutions were passed and the annual report adopted.

## THE KHALIF.

### WHY NOT KING OF HEDJAZ?

Mr. Ghulam Hussain Khan of Kohala (Lyallpur) wrote to the "Daily Herald" in mail week:—

Sir,—The question of Khalifate may not look very important to the Europeans, and especially to the English, at present, but to a Moslem it is a very serious matter. It is the duty of every Moslem to support his Khalifa in the time of adversity and danger—not only a duty, but a sacred and very important duty.

Many people say, Why do not the Indian Moslems select the King of the Hedjaz as their Khalifa? But they must bear in mind that the Indian Moslems know well that he is not yet capable of performing that duty. He is not an independent king, and is devoid of sufficient power by which he could defend Islam.

Turkey is the last Moslem Empire, and if she falls all the Moslems of the world will fall with her.

## POONA TOWN-PLANNING.

### SCHEME EXPLAINED.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, the Arbitrator appointed by Government in connection with the Poona Town Planning Scheme, explained the other day to a large audience of property owners the Scheme. Mr. Mirams, in addressing the assembly, said:—I want it to be clearly understood that as Arbitrator, I am here, not as a representative of Government or of the Municipality or of the owners, but as a completely impartial person, and I propose to give an unbiassed opinion, to the best of my ability, upon all points raised before me, after hearing all parties interested.

This Town Planning Scheme covers the not inconsiderable area of about 1,500 acres. It is by far the largest and most important scheme yet prepared under the Town Planning Act. The gross cost will amount to about 11½ lakhs of rupees. The length of roads to be constructed will be 10½ miles. Two new road bridges are to be provided across the river and the Lakdi Pool is to be widened. This bridge work alone will run into several lakhs of rupees, but Government have come to the assistance of the local authority and offered to defray a very large, indeed almost the whole of this expenditure, which will be in the neighbourhood of six lakhs of rupees. Government have also generally agreed to contribute an amount equal to half the net cost of the scheme and to grant a loan for the remainder. There is considerable building development foreshadowed in the immediate future and work on several Government institutions is about to be commenced. A new District Court as well as a Sub-Judge's Court are to be built forthwith and a new Training College is to be erected, a new Post Office and a new Railway station. So that you will see that things long delayed are now moving swiftly.

#### BEGINNING OF DEVELOPMENT.

It is impossible to actually develop the whole area simultaneously and Government have directed that the first portion to be constructed should be the area towards the river and the railway line. As the Town Planning Act is something quite new to Poona owners, I propose in a few brief sentences to explain its working.

Area for roads, open spaces, gardens, public buildings, and such other public purposes are allotted and reserved under the scheme. The remaining area is redistributed as far as possible in suitable proportions among the original owners of the scheme who are first of all fully compensated for any loss in value of land they have suffered and then asked to contribute a certain sum towards the cost of the scheme. As a result of making the scheme, i.e., the roads, bridges, etc., the owners will be greatly benefited in their land values. This increased value or increment will come to them without the least effort or expenditure on their part. It is proposed to take a contribution of not more than 50 per cent. of this unearned increment to go towards paying for the cost incurred. Suppose a plot of land is worth Rs. 1,000 at the date of declaration and some land is taken from it for roads, and the plot is worth then about Rs. 800, the owner will be paid Rs. 200 as compensation. Now again suppose as a result of the execution of the scheme his plot is worth Rs. 2,000. His unearned increment is Rs. 1,200, i.e., Rs. 2,000—800 out of which he has only to contribute 50 per cent., i.e., Rs. 600. Setting off the compensation of Rs. 200 preciously mentioned against this the net result is that the owner has to pay only Rs. 400 and get all the benefits resulting from the scheme. If the cost of the scheme is more than 50 per cent. of the unearned increments the local authority and Government between them will bear the balance. The owners have to pay the contribution du from them on the day the scheme comes into force. If they are unable to pay in lump sum the scheme provides for payments by instalments at a reasonable rate of interest.

All the valuation, i.e., (1) of the original plot, (2) of final plot without reference to improvements contemplated by the scheme, (3) of final plot on the assumption that the scheme has been completed, are made as at the date of declaration of intention. I now call upon the Poona City Municipality, the local authority under the Act, to explain the draft scheme.

## Opinions of the Day

**Mr. Horniman.**

"The Citizen":—It was a very objectionable answer that was given the other day by Mr. Montagu to the questions put by Mr. Ben Spoor and Colonel Wedgwood about Mr. B. G. Horniman's deportation. Not a particle of justification has so far been made out for that tyrannical act and every time an attempt is made to explain it away, a fresh cause for offence is given by the authorities. Mr. Montagu stated that the question of Mr. Horniman's trial rested entirely with the Governor of Bombay and he appealed to the House to support Sir George Lloyd, an appeal which, Reuter carefully records for the benefit of India, was responded to with cheers. Further, he refused to lay on the table the papers which, he said, would secure a conviction for Mr. Horniman in a Court of law. He added that in the exercise of the discretion given constitutionally by Acts passed by a competent legislature, he proposed to leave the matter entirely to Sir George Lloyd. The Governor of Bombay undoubtedly deserves great credit for the qualities of skill, sympathy and ability which he possesses in ample measure. But Sir George cannot of course be given a *carte blanche* and his general reputation cannot be allowed to cover individual acts of maladministration which must, under any decent system of Government, be scrupulously scrutinised. He cannot escape the responsibility for his act and it is mischievous to seek to save him from just criticism and condemnation in the House. What, we wonder, is the position of the Government of India in this sorry business? Do they disclaim all responsibility for the continued exclusion of Mr. Horniman from India or are they indifferent?

"The New Times":—Mr. Horniman's deportation has once again formed the subject of questions and answers in the House of Commons. Mr. Montagu pathetically declares that the discretion rests with Sir George Lloyd; and he appeals to the House "to support Sir George Lloyd" The Secretary of State declares that action was taken against Mr. Horniman under the Act "passed by competent Legislature"! Yes Have not the Rowlatt Act, the Press Act and other repressive Acts been passed by a "competent legislature?" The "competent legislature", is often no better than a "pocket borough" of the bureaucracy. It easy to understand why Mr. Horniman dreaded so much by the bureaucracy. He is an independent journalist. Taking advantage of the visit of the Governor of Bombay to Delhi, the Home Department issued a communique to the effect that the Imperial Government was in accord with the Bombay Government in the matter of issuing passports to Mr. Horniman. is clear who is coming in the way! Indian public opinion will not be satisfied until Mr. Horniman is restored to liberty.

**An Anamoly.**

"The Tribune":—In the course of his speech at Bombay at a meeting of the citizens to consider how to welcome H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Sir George Lloyd, the Governor, expressed the hope that His Royal Highness would open the first reformed Council in Bombay. His Excellency believed that India would become one of the greatest self-governing dominions of the British Empire and that the greater India's freedom was the closer would be her attachment to the Throne. Sir D. E. Wacha paid a compliment to the Governor for the interest he took in preparing the ground for the establishment of the new constitution in Bombay, and while appealing for the co-operation of all in making the Reforms a success, said that democratic ideals were spreading in India very rapidly and Sir George knew that "the goal of to-day would be the starting point of to-morrow." All this is as it should be, but how is one to reconcile Sir George Lloyd's failure to cancel the deportation order against Mr. Horniman or, in the alternative, to try to prove the charges against him with his profession of sympathy with India's self-government or her democratic ideals of progress?

**Law Membership.**

"The Bengalee":—It is understood that Sir George Lowndes will shortly avail himself of two months' leave and that Mr. A. P. Muddiman, I.C.S., Secretary in the Legislative Department will act for him in his absence. We must strongly protest against this arrangement whereby a Civilian is to become the law-giver, even for a temporary period. A member of the Civil Service may be regarded by the bureaucracy as equal to the demands of any office under the sun. But we have not learnt to regard him as a veritable Admirable Crichton. Besides, it is well-known that a legal habit on mind is not a strong point with the Civilian, who does not, as a rule, make a successful judge or jurist. We wonder how the Government can entertain the proposal seriously to appoint a Civilian to the position of Law Member. Formerly, the post of Secretary in the Legislative Department, both Imperial and Provincial, was held by qualified Barristers-at-Law. We remember, Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Bar-at-Law, was for a long time Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. But in these days, the ubiquitous Civilian has invaded even this department and installed himself in the position of Secretary; requiring a wealth of legal knowledge of which he is blissfully innocent. Considering the way in which the Government exhibits its abounding faith in the Civilian, we shall not be surprised to see him appointed as the head of the medical, engineering or technical departments. We must frankly say that public opinion will be greatly shocked by the appointment of a Civilian to the Law Membership which is entirely without precedent and than which a more incongruous arrangement cannot be conceived. We appeal to the Government to spare this grotesque anomaly and appoint an eminent Indian lawyer to this position. An Indian Barrister, Vakil or Attorney of good standing and parts will do very well for the office and such a man may easily be found if only the Government overcomes its unreasoning prejudice against an Indian or non-Civilian.

**Opportunity of the East.**

"The Englishman".—The journey of the Crown Prince of Rumania to Japan to secure aid in the way of money and ships is one of the strange consequences of the war. Hitherto the East has always gone to the West for such assistance, but this isolated instance can scarcely be said to mark the turning of the tide. The Occident has not settled down to work yet, and unthinking men have disturbed organised production for the time being; but there is every hope and indication that the work of the Occident will be resumed with greater vigour and enterprise in the near future. In the meanwhile this is the opportunity of the East.

**A Hindi Province.**

"New India":—The movement in favour of linguistic Provinces is gaining ground. The Andhras have long claimed a Province for themselves. The Oriyas too have been struggling for long to have their claims recognised. In the Central Provinces it appears that the adjustment of the rival claims of the Marathi and Hindi speaking portions of the population is likely to provoke a controversy in the near future. Dr Gour, presiding at the Jubbalpore District Conference, referred to the question an advised the Hindi-speaking people to organise and agitate about the matter. H said:

The interest of this Hindi-speaking province is apt to be neglected when the head of the administration lives in a Marathi-speaking district. Loud complaints are made by the Hindi-speaking people that their interests are sadly neglected. It is for you now to organise and make your voice heard through your ministers in the Council.

The "Hitavada" of Nagpur, referring to the movement, says that "there have been only whispers till now, but there are signs that they would very soon burst out into a full chorus and very loud too". If this movement gathers strength, it may not be easy for certain Maratha leaders of the Western Presidency to dominate the public life of the Central Provinces so largely as they happen to do now. The Hindi-speaking population in the Central Provinces may well be able to set up capable aders of their own.

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## LEPERS.

**To the Editor of the "Chronicle."**

Sir,—I have had the honour of addressing the Municipal Corporation, Government and some public persons on the subject of the separation of lepers or leprous persons from the healthy. I am gratified to find from the papers that the amendment of the Lepers' Act has been undertaken and I trust that the segregation of the diseased members of the Society will be strictly carried out. Meanwhile, I may be permitted to say that Police authorities would greatly, at least to some extent, help the object set out in the proposed amendment were they to see that even the Act as it now stands is rigorously carried out. For instance in Bombay you find lepers and leprous persons occupying through-fares, streets, lanes and bye-lanes. This state of things should not be tolerated any longer.—Yours, etc.,

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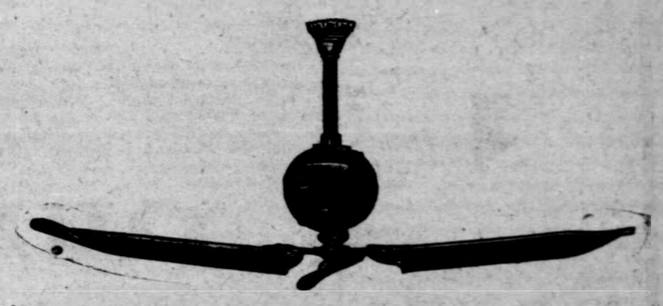

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## RAILWAY WAGONS.

### PROTEST AGAINST SYSTEM OF ALLOTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The Secretary to the Indian Mining Federation has addressed a letter to the railway authorities objecting to the manner in which wagons are being allotted from April 1st and stating that the situation has grown far worse than ever and that almost all the collieries which are represented in the federation are in despair of ever getting a supply of wagons proportionate to their raisings and adequate for their despatch. They find that even with their heavy stock having been taken into account, in determining the basis of allotment for current quarter, they are getting so inadequate and disproportionate a supply that their despair has grown most acute, view of the fact that while their stock accumulating, other colliery companies could so fully despatch their raising and stock that they are on the market to purchase coal to meet their contractors. It appears that recently a large number of available wagons are bing daily allotted for shipment purposes. This procedure while helping the development of industries in foreign lands is seriously affecting the cause of development of industries in India by materially restricting its coal supply, as a large portion of the available wagons for coal are being taken up for export trade of coal. The secretary in conclusion urges that it is essential that the allotment of wagons for coal should be placed in the hands of a Board of Committee representative of the interests vitally concerned in Mining Railways and Industries under the presidency of preferably a member of the railway board.

## PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

A correspondent writes:—

As it will interest your readers, I would like to narrate the following incident that took place at the Ghatkopar Station of the G.I.P. Railway on Tuesday the 27th April.

The 71 Down Train that leaves the Victoria Terminus at 8-15 p.m. and better known as the "Bhatia Fast" stopped at the Ghatkopar Station, but a part of the train was out of the platform. There were two Bhatia ladies seated in the train, who were to get down at Ghatkopar. But as the carriage in which they were seated had gone out of the platform they refused to alight After the usual stoppage the train started whereupon the two ladies pulled the alarm chain, which made the train stop. Enquiries were made by the Guard and it was found that the two ladies were to have got down at that station, but owing to the train being out of the platform they refused to do so. The guard requested them to get down but they would not unless the train was brought back to the station so as to touch the platform. The guard would not give in and the train was again started. Again the chain was pulled. Subsequently the Station Master was called in who asked the ladies to get down which they refused to do. At last the train was brought back as desired and the ladies then got down.

## UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the letter published in today's "Chronicle" from "Well-wisher of Labour" I beg to inform him through you that the United Textile Workers' Union is in existence with offices at Sopari Baug and Parbhadevi.

In the present unorganized state of the Bombay Mill labour and the extreme ignorance prevailing amongst them, a great deal of spade work has to be done before any substantial progress can be effected.

The hostility of the individual mill-owners to any labour organization is well-known to every mill worker and in the absence of any assurance from the Mill-owners' Association against victimisation of any mill worker for being a member of a Trade Union, progress of any labour movement is bound to be slow.

The venerable mill worker who presided at a meeting to thank Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and his colleagues for their work during the last strike was severely reprimanded by the European Managing Agents of his Mill and was further warned not to participate in any movement beyond his sphere of life. This little incident will show the tone of the employers and their anxiety to keep the mill labour unorganized and under perpetual subjection.

The Union has received complaints of their grievances from many workers and representations were made directly to the Agents and owners and in majority of cases redress was secured.

The Union proposes to start a Reading Room, a cheap grain shop and free dispensary in the Mill area as soon as the necessary arrangements are made.

The Secretary himself has undertaken to make representations to the owners and managers on behalf of the mill workers whenever necessary.

The objects and aims of the Union have been printed and distributed amongst the workers.

Assuring the mill workers every help and seeking honest and sincere cooperation from the Many "Well-wishers of labour."—I remain, yours, etc.,

V. M. PAWAR.
Secretary.

54, Medows Street,
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## CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

### SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Sir Henry Farrington, Conservator of Forests, Darjeeling division, was examined on commission, on Saturday at Darjeeling in connection with a suit brought by Mr. Kingsley, Tea Planter and Elephant-catcher for damages amounting to over Rs. one lakh against the Secretary of State for India. The case is at present before the Sub-Judge of Gauhati. The suit arose over an action of the Forest department by setting fire to a certain jungle in Dooars which the plaintiff alleged was under lease him and thereby scaring away elephants nd causing considerable loss to him.

Sir Henry who has had considerable experience in the Forest department and Khedda work was examined as an expert witness. In reply to questions, he said that if jungles are burnt near Khedda operations, it greatly hampered elephant catching and in many instances he had had to stop burning operations when they were brought to his notice. The jungles were usually burnt for the purpose of inducing reproduction. In the course of the cross-examination witness said that because a fire occurred in the jungle it did not necessarily cause the elephants to be scared away. In both the instances referred to by plaintiff, the fires were during the last three weeks in March and assuming for the sake of argument that fires were accidental or deliberate, it being at the end of the catching season, plaintiff could not have expected to catch any elephants and hence was not entitled to any damages for his alleged losses.

## LAND ACQUISITION BY MUNICIPALITY

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is time the ways of the Municipal Executive are brought into the lime light of public opinion and tested by open discussion.

Section 90 of the Municipal Act empowers the Commissioner to acquire "whenever it is necessary or expedient for any purpose of the Act" any immoveable property on behalf of the Corporation by agreement with the owner and whenever he is unable to do so, Government may 'in their' discretion upon the application of the Commissioner order the property to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

Under Section 296 the Commissioner has power to acquire land for opening, widening, extending or otherwise improving any public street, (b) to acquire in addition all such land as it shall seem expedient for the Corporation to acquire outside the regular line of the street, (c) lease sell or otherwise dispose of any land purchased under clause (b).

The acquisition of land under sub-clause (b) is based on bona fide expediency of the Corporation.

Does this expediency of the Corporation mean that it has a right to spoliate the private owner of his land which is not necessary for the road?

The 'modus operandi' of the Executive is to ask the owner thus: "You cannot fight us. We have large public funds. You give us free (1) the land required for the road, (2) pay for the construction of half the road on your frontage, (3) pay one-third of the value of your remaining land increased 10-fold—otherwise I will get Government to acquire the whole of your land and sell it at the increased value for my own benefit.

This is pure and simple spoliation. Under the Town Planning Act the owner gives his land free and contributes to the construction of the road. Under the Municipal Act, according to modern construction of its sections, the Commissioner seems to have power to intimidate an owner to pay a fabulous sum for supposed betterment in addition under threat of revengeful acquisition on the ground of expediency. This expediency seems to be as broad as the Chancellor's conscience and is often as elastic as money will make it.

It is high time that before sanction for acquisition of any land is given Government makes a thorough inquiry into the principles underlying the so-called expediency on which the Municipalities have acquired lands from different owners for the construction of the Cadell Road and those involved in the acquisition of land for the extension of De Lisle Road. In some cases the owners have had to give their lands free, in others they have been made to pay for the construction of the road and others have been made to buy their own lands back by paying the Municipality an abnormal price on the score of betterment.

The interpretation sought to be placed on the sections of the Municipal Act, involves a most dangerous doctrine which extended may merge into absurdity besides lending itself to untold opportunities for bribery.

Under the Act the Government has discretion to accord sanction to the acquisition. It would be interesting to inquire whether any day any singular instance of an acquisition has been looked into by the powers that be before they are called upon in the exercise of their discretion to give sanction for an acquisition. Unlike the Improvement Trust Act the Municipal Act gives no power for the claim of compensation from the owner for betterment, but they have the arm of intimidation which is carried to ridiculous extent.

There is an owner who says: "Take as much of my land free as is required for the road." The answer is "no." Pay for your remaining land at the rate of one-third of its increased value and pay for the road construction—otherwise Government sanction is a matter of course—their discretion is nothing, you will be minus the land.

It is interesting to inquire as to what is expediency in an acquisition of more land than is necessary for the road. Is it the expediency of profiteering in land at the cost of the poor owner and selling it at ten times its value to others?

The prevailing idea is that the owner abutting on the road is the chief one who profits by that road. Where does the public come in? What does it contribute to the road?

The present conduct amounts to nothing short of spoliation and profiteering.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

A meeting of the citizens of Bhiwani was held on the 30th April, Pandit Nekiram Sharma presiding, in connection with forced labour (Begar) and Rasad system badly prevailing at Bhiwani and a resolution asking for its abolition was unanimously passed.

* * * * *

A meeting of the Indian employees working in Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., was held in Wadhwan City on the 20th April, when a union was started, called "The Mitsui Employees' Union."

* * * *

A correspondent writes:—The Office and the Executive Staff of the Mysore Distillation and Iron Works, Benkipur, Shimoga District (managed by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay), gave a hearty send-off to Mrs. and Mr. Grant on the 23rd April on the latter's transfer to Jamshedpur.


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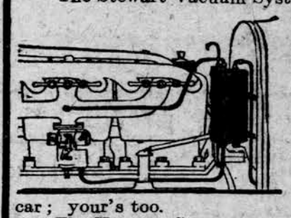

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## THE SIROHI STATE.

### ABDICATION BY MAHARAJA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your service to the Sirohi people has been effective and you will earn their lasting blessings, if you will continue to open your columns and advise the newly installed Maharaja to introduce some kinds of reforms.

The abdication by the Maharaja of Sirohi in favour of his son is a unique event and has its own significance, especially as it comes, when there are grave allegations made against the past administration, both in the press and petitions to Government, by the subordinate land-holders. Whether the renunciation of the affairs of the State was due to the agitation by the people or was the voluntary act of the chief on account of his age, the act is without a precedent in these days, and the circumstances that led His Highness to decide upon this step must be very powerful indeed. No autocrat is known to yield to agitation; on the contrary, the stronger the agitation, the more oppressive is the autocracy; no chiefs would give up powers on account of failing health and commit a civil suicide, unless the family has the tradition, as in some States in the Madras Presidency. It impossible to believe that the act was the voluntary act of the ruler. If Government interfered and advised the chief, it is a matter of congratulation in a way in these days of pronounced non-interference that Government came forward to remove the rank despotism that, according to the allegations, characterised the rule of the ex-chief. No one not even Government would like that there should be any interference ith the internal affairs of Chiefs and Princes who by treaties are guaranteed independent powers. But if these absolute monarchs discard all healthy checks imposed by traditions, "shastras" and public opinion, abuse the position of trustees in which they are placed, and behave as irresponsible persons, with right and privileges only without corresponding responsibilities, it is the duty of the paramount power, under whose shelter and with whose passive support the abuses are perpetrated, to step with its strong hand. But mere interference with tendering an advice that results abdication would not quite serve the urpose for all time. This event, no doubt, ould have a great ameliorating effect on the ew chief as well on the rest of his class, t no event, however great will have permanent effect on all minds and for all times. o prevent the distasteful task of interence in the internal affairs of a State nd to secure to the people a sort of immuity from the oppressive whims of personal Government it is essential that the new aharaja should adopt that kind of constitution, and it is trusted that Government would so advise the young ruler.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

Bombay, May 2, 1920.

## NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Calcutta and Madras Sessions of the All-India Khilafet Conference have passed a resolution of progressive non-co-operation with the Government of India in case the Khilafet question is not satisfactorily settled. Thus it is intended to bring pressure to bear upon the Allies and the Imperial Government by punishing the Government of India for the folly or otherwise of quite a third party. A very fine specimen of vicarious atonement indeed! What has the Government of India done in this connection to merit such a punishment, and why should the Indian Government be punished? The Government of India through its representatives and Mr. Montagu have tried their best to plead the cause of our Moslem fellow subjects and worked for a satisfactory solution of this problem. Yet that party which has acquitted itself nobly is to come in for punishment! Is this not strange? And what would be the result if the course contemplated is actually carried into effect? That Mrs. Besant has conclusively shown in her articles in "New India" on this question. She has given a grave warning as to what this course would lead to in case it is carried to its logical conclusion.

The enthusiastic Neo-Nationalists may think that Mrs. Besant is drawing imaginary pictures out of her own prolific brain. It it not so. What she has written would be the natural outcome of the line of conduct that our people would adopt in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Conference. She has got the experience of the last year to prove the possibility of danger that may arise out of the action contemplated to be taken.

But one may be inclined to ask if we are really driven to adopt that course in the absense of another safer one. In the first place, as I have stated above, it is not equitable to punish the Government of India for the sins of omission and commission of quite a third party. But supposing for argument's sake, the Government of India is responsible for the decision we are led to come to, have we exhausted all measures of a constitutional nature, short of passive resistance or boycott or non-co-operation? Have we tried all forms of constitutional agitation?

India is one of the *original members* of the League of Nations and as such she has a right to place her case of grievances before that august body. If the Imperial Government is so obstinate as not to listen to her voice, it is open to her to approach that body and get her wrongs redressed. Her activities then must lie in the direction of agitating this problem and make it an international and not an imperial one. With this end in view, she must address the civilised nations of the world and create public opinion in her favour in those countries and awaken their conscience. Thus she can hope to solve this problem through the mediation of the civilised nations. Instead of that, the course suggested is a suicidal one which will bring disaster to our dear land. It is therefore the duty of every patriot to discountenance this resolution of non-co-operation which is full of dangerous potentialities and carry the country on a smooth and safe path of constitutional agitation. Otherwise the future is a gloomy one.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

7 Khattargalli, 1st Lane,
Bombay, April 27.


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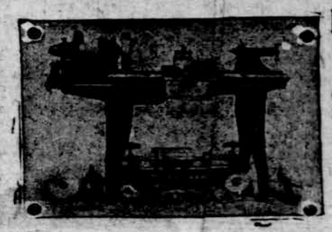

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## MOSLEM SUFFERERS IN ASIA MINOR.

### APPEAL TO PARSIS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

—What is known as the Khilafat question involves a number of complicated issues. It comprises the perpetuation of the position of the Sultan of Turkey as the only Khalifa with all the prerogatives assigned by law and tradition to the sacred office. It also has to deal with the definition and delimitation of what the Arab Geographers somewhat loosely call Zazirat-ul-Arab. I cannot keep aside the problem of the guardianship of the Holy places of Islam both Shiah and Sunni. Some of the Extremists among Musalmans have gone the length of suggesting non-co-operation with the Government which is another term for the ugly word boycott. That matter concerns the Mussalmans alone, although I am convinced that if the historical fact were better known, the educated among the community would not join hands with the men who allow themselves to be carried away by sentimentalism. The minds of some of the Moms are in a peculiar frame, and the best advice which friendly non-Musalmans could offer them is the observance of silence public. It would not be difficult to successfully combat from the authoritative texts of Islam the extravagant notions. The Mussalms themselves are cognizant of the remarkable fact that not only the Hadith and the legal texts but the Koran itself can be quoted as much in their favour as against some of their claims. But while these questions affect the Mussalmans or at the most them and the authorities, there is an ancillary aspect which affords a common platform. I refer to the position of the distressed in Asia Minor. The relief of these miserable men suffering in those parts from unspeakable horrors of a war that seems merely to have been suspended and not ended, is an obligation not on Mussalmans alone. It is a duty to be shared equally by the fellow subjects of the Mussalmans wherever they live in the British Empire. I refer particularly to the Parsis It is most pleasant to me to observe that even the orthodox "Jam-e-Jamshed." which is expected to voice the sentiment of the majority of the community, strongly recommends the wealthy Parsis to contribute to the funds for the amelioration of the sufferings in Asia Minor. In its yesterday's English leader it calls upon its community not to pay heed to the extravagance of the extremists, to ponder seriously the weighty and authoritative statements of the Right Honorable Mr. Ameer Ali and to follow the lead given by Mr. S. R. Bomanji who has contributed Rs. 25,000 in the cause of humanity. The wealthy Parsis have many demands on their purse, and it is well-known that they lead forward public movements, the benefit of which is not confined to their small community. To succour the sufferers of deprivation caused by circumstances over which they have no control, is a Zoroastrian virtue which comes no less a religious merit because the object of our commiseration happen to be Moms. The "Jame-Jamshed" certainly makes error when it suggests that the funds be transmitted to the impoverished through His Highness the Aga Khan with whom the Parsis may claim distant kindred and than whom it is impossible to think of a worthier lead. If the compassionate Parsi heart is inclined to withhold relief to Turkish Mussalmans because of what the Parsi reads about the massacres in Armenia, he may rest assured that he is not in possession of all the facts. Moreover, to give to the unfortunate Musalmans would by no means be incompatible with giving out of their plenitude to the unfortunate Christian. But it seems to me that the rich Christian American is both willing and able to supply the necessities of the Armenian Christians. The Mussalmans on the other hand have few influential spokesmen and therefore the appeals of His Highness the Aga Khan and the Right Honourable Mr. Ameer Ali should have the warm response of the Parsis in keeping with their traditional philanthropy and the dictates of their religion.—Yours, etc.

G. K. N.

## PIONEER RUBBER INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

A correspondent writes:—

A new Indian Company with a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs has ben recently registered in Bombay, chiefly for the reclamation of waste rubber and manufacture of rubber goods such as tyres tubes surgial goods heels water proof clothing and conite under the designation of the Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co. Ltd Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy is chairman of board of directors and among Directors are Messrs. Narotam Morarji, Purshottam Thakordas, Ambalal Sarabhai, F. E. Dinshaw and others. Messrs. Manu Subedar and Co. are the managing agents. The necessary preliminary work in connection with this industry was done by Western India Small Industries Corporation Ltd. The present issue is of 50,000 shares of Rs. 25,00,000 of which the Directors and their friends have taken 2,000 shares of Rs. 16,00,000 and 17,800 shares of Rs. 890,000 have been given to the public.

A Rangoon message dated May 3rd states: Heavy rain fell in Rangoon. Beginning on Sunday, it continued all day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Meichi Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 16th April, and is due here on 5th May 1920, in the morning.

(Continued from Column 4.)

of those lands for self-government; and, the moment they are in any way fit, to hand over the government to them. No cant, no hypocrises, no delays. That is what the United States did in Cuba and the Phillipines and that is the duty of the British Government in India and in Burma. Anything less would sully the name of England, England, the mother of free parliaments that through the ages upheld the torch of liberty. Hence it is as freemen receiving back their rights not as suppliants obtaining a boon, that Burmans should welcome the reforms which the Secretary of State has promised them.

## INDIANS' MEETING IN NEW YORK.

### PROTEST AGAINST DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKISH EMPIRE.

(From a Correspondent.)

An overcrowed mass meeting was held by the Hindus and Mohammedans on March 13th 1920 at 7 East 15th Street New York to protest against the English occupation of Constantinople and the English project of annexing the Turkish Empire to the British Empire. Mr. Basanta Koomar Roy presided over the meeting. The speakers were Mahomed Sher Khan, Mr. B. K. Biswas and Mr. Tarak Nath Das

The following resolution was passed:

Whereas: The Supreme Council of the Allies, has decided upon the partition of Turkey, and to take possession of Constantinople, the seat of the Khalifate, in pursuance of which they have already landed 60,000 troops in direct violation of the 12th point of President Wilson's declaration of principles and also in violation of the pledge given by the Viceroy of India on behalf of the British Government to the Mohammedans of India.

Whereas. This decision on the part of the Allies will bring 30,000,000 more of the Moslem population under British domination and exploitation.

And Whereas: 315,000,000 million Hindus and Mohammadens in India have strongly protested against this and warned the British Government of serious consequences.

Be it therefore resolved: That we, the Hindus and Mahommedans of New York City assembled in a mass meeting on March 20th, 1920 do hereby emphatically protest against the British occupation of Constantinople and the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, and urge President Wilson and the U. S. Senate to use their good offices to stop this British outrage in Turkey.

Be it further resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to President Wilson. the Foreign Relations Committee and to the diplomates and statesmen of other countries and to the Press.

## WHY THE MODERATES FAIL.

Mr. Bernard Houghton writes in the "Burma Observer":—

We hear a good deal of the Moderates in India more incued than their numbers warrant—and it is possible we may hear of them in Burma. It would be strange, indeed, if, at this great time of constitutional reforms, the country were without them. For they represent a line of thought that is founded in all countries and at every epoch. Whenever a decisive break has to be made with the past, a bold step forward taken and risks to be faced there will always be men who counsel moderation. Some hang back on grounds of reasoned argument; more from supiness or timidity. They play for safety for themselves, certainly, for their country, as they believe. But they are always ready to occupy the ground won by the braver spirits—after it is won. "Do not", they urge, "irritate the powers-that-be. Let us address them reasonably and advance in co-operation with them." So will our progress be at once smooth and as quack as circumstances allow." But has a bureaucracy ever given up power willingly? Have not officials always clutched to the end at the garment of authority, nor yielded it until torn from their grasp? Such a government may utter fair words, it may outwardly sympathise with the popular party or at least with the Moderate section of it, but when it comes to the actual handing over of power—Ah! then it will find a hundred excuses, a hundred reasons for delay. Never, except under duress will it give up power,—real power. In brief it gives when it must; it holds when it can.

Indeed officials quite honestly believe that none but themselves can rightly wield authority. Why then expect them to do what they honestly think wrong? Those are their views and we must act accordingly. It is childish to play at make-believe. Moderate methods then can win, nothing worth having. They may secure some petty reform, some circumscribed concession that gives the form whilst withholding the substance. But the great measures which win forward to political liberty are beyond, and will always be beyond their reach. A nation that entrusts its destiny into their hands will find itself with ashes for read and the chain of servitude yet clanking on its body.

### DREAD OF CHANGE.

If the Moderates fail with the powers that be, they fail yet more lamentably with the people whose cause they claim to represent. In every community there is always much lethargy, much timidity, much inertia. Men love the easy habit of routine; they dread change, even change for the better. If you wish to move them, you must hold out before their eyes an object that is worth winning. Petty reforms fail to interest, you must appeal to their emotions; you must point them to high ideals that will inspire them to take off easy servitude and to quit themselves like men. Are technicalities likely to thrill their hearts? Will they be moved to act by small changes in the rules of the legislature? No. It is ideas such as national progress, national pride, national honour which quicken the souls of men and sput them forward to great deeds. It is by appeals to the noble and the generous on their hearts that you move them to high endeavour. Here again the Moderates are tried and found wanting. Even in their manner of accepting what others have secured the Moderates often have a want of self-respect. For they look on reforms not as rights received, but as boons conferred Humbly, on bended knees, they return thanks. Is that consistent with personal dignity? Is it consistent with the national pride? Is it in accordance with modern ideas? To-day the old notion of the right of conquest—the right, as Dean Swift put it, of the grenadier to take the property of the naked man—this notion is beginning to wear a little thin. It is even stigmatised as barbarous. All civilised nations have accepted the doctrine of self-determination. A nation that has seized land, not belonging to it has now one paramount duty, namely, with the utmost zeal and urgency to fit the people

(Continued in column 3.)

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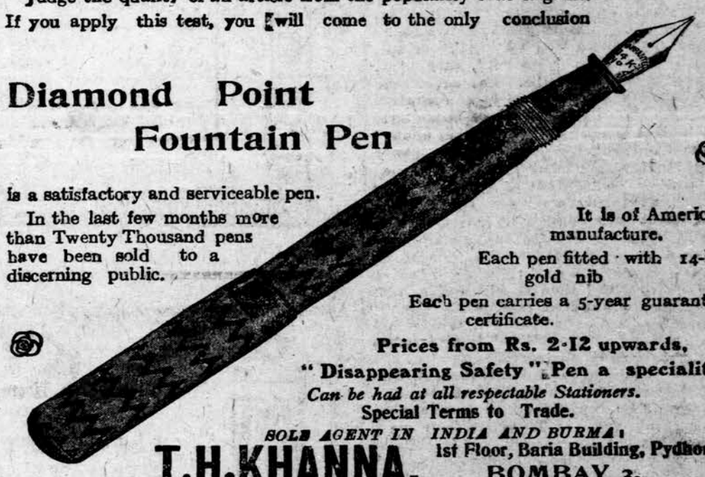

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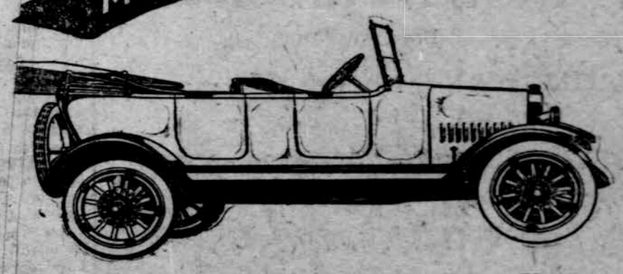

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